# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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PALESTINE

File No. 46

pp. 2121 - 2600



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# 1947

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12 MAR

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**FROM** H N SPORBORG.

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Views on Palestine, Unbiased.

Various.

(*Minutes.*)

**Last Paper.**

2084

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Mar 24

Dft) Washington ⑤
30 April.

2) W. Ward & J.W. Halford.
3). Joh. Bengtsson
4) R. Rudolph
5) W. F. Leibels
6) H. Kay-Cox
7) J. Wallsworth
8) P. A. Skepworth.
9) F. O. Meyers
10, L. B. Brodie
1) N. American Dept.

HB. 12/3

2) Acknowledge.

HB. 20/3

3.) Northern Dept. 25/3.

HB. 24/3

4) P. I. Dept. 3/4

HB. 1/4

(Action completed.) 26/6

(Index) 25/6/48

**Next Paper.**

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5) N. A. Dept.

1913. 18/4

We might give him the opportunity of acknowledging this if they think it worth while?

C E Hudson
21/4/14

HB. Apr. 22

6) x HB May 28

7-8. 10/5

9 HB June 10

10) ~~HB~~
N. American Dept.
AH 26/6 HB. 24/6

Letter.

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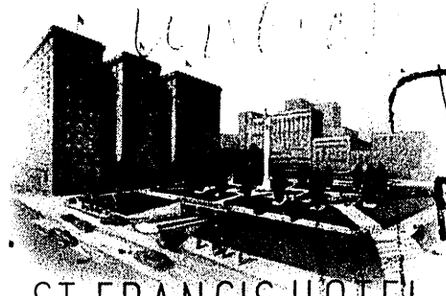



ST. FRANCIS HOTEL

DAN E. LONDON, GENERAL MANAGER — UNION SQUARE · SAN FRANCISCO, 19 — CABLE ADDRESS: ELCARF

March 2nd 1947

Dear Mr. Berin,

I am sending you a copy of a further letter I have sent to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune following your recent statement in the Knesset about the Palestine situation.

Your statement was reproduced here and was favourably commented upon by all with whom I have spoken in regard

to it. If you will be in Moscow when this arrives I wish you all success in your difficult job there -

I expect to return to Rugby by about the 15th of April -

Yours sincerely,

H Wasborough

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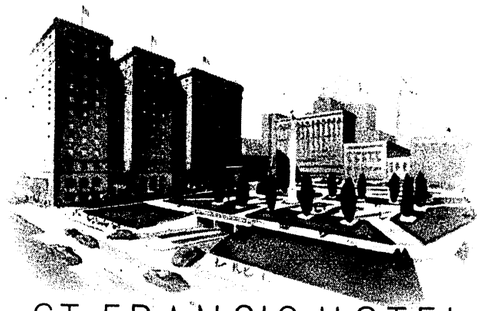

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL

UNION SQUARE · SAN FRANCISCO, 19

DAN E. LONDON, GENERAL MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS SICNARF

E 2121

February 26th 1947.

The Editor
The Chicago daily Tribune.

Sir - I sent to Mr. Ernest Bevin in London a copy of my letter to you of February 10th with the extract from your Editorial Article of February 8th in which you said the British were delaying a settlement in Palestine for reasons of Imperial Politics and I am glad to see that he has stated the facts about the delay of a settlement there in his statement in the House of Commons.

I did not expect you would correct your wrong statement but at any rate it is a satisfaction to know

that those of your readers who become aware of Mr Bevin's statement in the House of Commons will realize how ridiculous your statement was in face of the true facts as stated by Mr Bevin.

I am &c

H. N. SPORBORG.

E 8

2121 46 31

William Ward and J.W.Halpern,
Residential Club,
75,Great Peter Street,S.W.1.

11th of March 1947

The Foreign Secretary,
FOREIGN OFFICE,
London,S.W.1.



Sir,

We herewith beg to submit a paper concerning the present political situation in Palestine.The suggestions contained in this paper should prove to be useful.

It is difficult to believe that the present situation in Palestine can be settled quickly by a "black-white" solution; so many factors are involved that one can not do justice to one without injuring others.

It is hoped the enclosed compromise proposals will prove to be wise from the point of view of the true desires and tendencies of all parties concerned.

We shall be glad to be asked to supply more detailed ideas on the scheme if required.

Yours respectfully

William Ward
J.W. Halpern

Great Britain and Palestine.

Proposals for a workable scheme of immediate action.

In spite of the fact that the Palestine issue is to be submitted to the United Nations, efforts should be made to find a new approach to this acute problem. Anybody who is in agreement with this notion may find food for further thought in the little ~~xxx~~ sketch printed below.

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For those displaced persons who intend to go to Palestine or who are already on the way to it, but, for reasons of the present uncertainty cannot proceed, waiting areas in comparative vicinity to Palestine have been provided by the British Government on the Island of Cyprus.

It appears possible to enlarge on this idea in such a way that the degree of psychological and geographical separation of the Jewish migrants from their ultimate destination is reduced while at the same time the individuals concerned would be given an opportunity of beginning a useful life.

We suggest putting this waiting scheme on a much broader basis by agreeing on certain areas on Islands of the Agean Sea, on the peninsula Sinai, in Abessynia, perhaps also in Turkey and Persia - , to be given into a combined trusteeship of the Jewish Agency and U.N.O. in the form of 60 years leaseholds, under conditions discussed below.

In the chosen areas, potential immigrants should gather and form communities which to some extent would already entertain functional connections with their future homeland, economic functions and cultural ones.

By agreement with the countries concerned, land, estates or concessions whould be leased to "Companies" specially formed for each area, these companies to be responsible to the Jewish Agency.

The companies should be commissioned to develop with a large degree of independence handicraft,industry or/and agriculture, with due consideration as to the suitability of the localities.

For the first 20 years,it is suggested,this lease should be free of cost and tax.

If the productive units established in these areas yield profits after this period,the local Governments of the countries concerned (Gr. Britain,Egypt,Greece,Abessinia,perhaps also Persia and Turkey) should be entitled to collect a tax from these settlements or companies of up to 30% of any profits made.

After a further period of 20 years,the local(native) population should gradually be introduced into,and,if necessary, be trained in, the manufacturing departments of the Companies so as to enable a native force of employees to represent up to one half of the total staff and labour force of the works concerned.

After 60 years counted from the foundation of a unit, a further retreat of Jewish ~~xxxxxx~~ labour and management should be proposed enabling local authorities to purchase up to 75% of the acrued industrial or agricultural values from the Jewish Agency and thus to transform the developed areas and assets into prevailingly national properties, or,preferably, properties under combined national and U.Nations trusteeship.

This reduction of the Jewish Agency's share should be regarded as a lower limit ( 25%) and no further withdrawal should take place except by special mutual agreement.With respect to this remaining portion the "Transit Settlement Administration" would carry on as before. As to the evacuated property rights they would be handed on to local and UNO interests against agreed remuneration.It is imagined that either

a) the developed assets thus eligible for transfer should be taken over by UNO exclusively in order to be disposed of in a manner deemed to be right, for example by entrusting executive functions to other local groups.

or b) the other possibility is that of agreeing on a certain ultimate percentual participation of the native (national) element, the United Nations (UNO) and the Jewish Group. For example 50: 25:25.

or c) the third possibility being the total of the remaining 75% of the developed assets taken over by the native administration, with UNO being represented on the new Board of Directors.

The idea of providing for the continuance of UNO rights is to enable the United Nations to use these settlements at any time subsequently for the employment of poeple in distress, of whatever nationality they be.

During the first 40 to 60 years, all the dispersed settlements would be operating as a coherent association of companies and be supervised by a Jewish Agency's "PALESTINE TRANSIT SETTLEMENTS BOARD".

The settlement companies would also have a relationship to UNO and conclude commercial preference agreements with Uno's Economic Council. It is suggested that each of these settlements allocate a certain portion of their production for preferential sale to the economic executive of the UNO econ.Council. For example, suitable items of the equipment of the proposed International Army may be ordered from these Jewish colonies. Further, a part of such orders as may be required for deliveries of a relief or semi-relief character for which Uno would be the responsible contractor may be directed to these "Palestine Transit Settlements". Another part of the industrial output of these settlements may flow to the Palestine homeland. The surplus capacity may be utilized through channels of free enterprise.

Well developed sea and air traffic lines would interconnect these settlements and link them to Palestine, facilitating close social and cultural bonds between the homeland and these little transit colonies.

Such bonds may be emphasized in the experience of every individual transitee (i.e. member of a settlement) by special

leave allowances whereby the statutary annual fourtnightly works-leave can be spent in Palestine. In turn,Palestinian workers should be encouraged to visit the Island factories and settlements during the period of their holidays.

## IMPLICATIONS OF THE SCHEME.

A. The proposed transit colonies in the 'Palestinian Space' of the Mediterranean would be a safety valve for the political and psychological tension which today presses into Palestine with tremendous force. This pressure,instead of disturbing the political situation,would be guided towards its desired goal in such a manner as to enhance changes of a constructive kind,at the same time.

B. To the countries directly affected,the suggested solution would not be objectionable since Jewish enterprise and a tide of world assistance for Jewry would help them to build up and to enrich neglected parts of their respective countries without having to face a permanent hold by other communities, be it economically or territorially. - In the contrary,for the first time in history,an orderly gradual retreat from the service area would be offered,making room for the less advanced native population,for their benefit and progress.

C. The proposed compromise solution of the Palestine problem by creating a ring of productive "overflow" or "waiting" settlements more or less peripheral to Palestine will also have a favourable reaction on the confidence of world opinion with respect to the effectiveness of international co-operation. An example could be established showing that apparently insoluble problems can victoriously be grappled with in a spirit of tolerance and integration of all interests.

D. To those in the European Camps who for almost two years have waited in vain for some decision regarding their fate,the proposed scheme would mean , if not fulfilment of hopes, at

at least a c t i o n , the emergence of some strong,positive and long-term lead,which would command their trust and renew hope.

E. One of the larger islands,for example Crete,may be chosen as the seat of a Headquater Mission of the Jewish Agency to the Agean "Palestine Transit Settlements".The island settlements,although admittedly dispersed and isolated from each other by sea,could nevertheless form a congruous unit; the aspect of separation would be outweighed by two strong factors common to all these "Palestine Transit Estates". : The central homeland ,on the one hand, and,a clearly defined Link of Service to Mankind,on the other.

F. Repercussions on Arab attitude. It may be hoped that the 'waiting time' used by the Jewish transitees in harmony with people of other areas araound Palestine will become a silent but therefore the more effective agent for the aquiescence and change of mind of the Arab people. The basic humanity of the Arab people will be given more encouragement. The flames of fierce nationalism will subside.

- - - -

If the Jewish Agency,Great Britain and the United Nations' Organisation can agree on some scheme of the suggested nature,high priority should be given to definite undertakings whereby the various Jewish Settlement Companies would be assisted by capital goods such as power plant,agricultural machinery and tools. Part of such supplies may be considered as a reparation to the Jewish people.

WILLIAM W A R D ,

Residential Club,
75,Great Peter Street,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Febr./March
1947.

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INDEXED E

Letter dated the 21st February, 1947, addressed to the Prime Minister, London, by Mr. Joh. Bengtsson, Västerstad o. Östraby Mejeriförening, Askeröd, Sweden.

2121 46 71

In view of the difficulties which the British Government are encoutering in Palestine, the writer, after 30 years' studies of the prophesies of the Bible, wishes to give you the following advice:

Only one solution is possible;that of the Jews themselves. This is clearly shown in the 48th Chapter of Ezekiel,and the writer also refers to the 2nd, 9th, and 11th Chapters of Isaiah.

The writer is also the author of a book entitled "Tidsläget i profetiernas belysning" (The state of the world in the light of the prophesies), and he encloses three newspaper reviews of this work.

The letter ends by stating that a solution to the Palestine problem can best be found along the path of peaceful negotiations. The sender would be most grateful for a reply and would like to learn what the Prime Minister thinks of his suggestions.

15

Yä[redacted]erstad o. Östraby Mejeriförening

Askeröd

Sverige

7/o

Askeröd den 21 februari 1947.

R26/2

Herr Statsminister Attlee.

London.

Beträffande Edra svårigheter med problemet "Palestina", vill jag, efter över 30 års forskning i Bibelns profetier, giva Eder följande råd:

Ingen annan lösning på Palestina-problemet finnes, än judarnas egen, detta visar särskilt Hesekiel 48 kapitel i våra biblar m. fl. ställen.

Esaia 2:dra, 9:de - 11:te kapitlen visar tydligt att judarna nu, då de fått Palestina såsom sitt land, ha en Messiansk framtid för sig.

Att vi nu leva i den tiden, då dessa profetier skall gå i fullbordan visar ju tydligt tidens tecken.

Jag har låtit trycka en bok med titel "Tidsläget i profetiernas belysning" . Hur skall krig i framtiden kunna förhindras. Tre tidningsurklipp om den medföljer.

Bästa sättet är en fredlig lösning på förhandlingsvägen för att försöka få ordning i Palestina.

Tacksam för svar på, hur Ni ställer Er till mitt förslag!?

Högaktningsfullt,

John Samuelsson

Hög hals, stor krage med blad-



# Litteratur.

## EN MÄRKLIG BOK.

TIDSLÄGET I PROFETIORNAS BELYSNING

av **Johs Bengtsson.** Författarens förlag, Påarp, Askeröd. Pris 5 kr.

Med disponenten J. Bengtsson har jag sedan år tillbaka utbytt tankar, och vi ha haft livliga men ytterst vänskapliga dispyter. Vi stå inte på samma forskargrund, men vad jag hos honom beundrar är hans ädla uppsåt och ivriga, nästan brinnande strävan efter ljus, sanning och frid. Han gräver efter sådana guldkorn, som för människorna ha oförgängligt värde, och gräver inte blott på den av teologerna såsom rätt "claim" med pinnar betecknade rutan utan söker även på andra ställen efter sådant guld. Jag är inte kompetent att avgöra, om han har rätt därtill eller om det guld, som han på sådana marker finner, är äkta. Jag undrar rent av, om någon annan än han själv är fullt kompetent att avgöra den saken.

Framställningssättet i herr Bengtssons bok erinrar ganska mycket om det i adventiska skrifter, som utgivits i Amerika. Han vill påvisa, att vår tids historiska händelser inte voro dolda för de israelitiska profeternas blick. Med stöd av sin imponerande beläsenhet, sitt vakna intresse och sin djupa bibelkunskap vågar han sig på svåra problem och löser dem på ett sätt, som även mången tvivlare måste erkänna vara logiskt riktigt. Skola anmärkningar göras, måste de riktas mot premisserna i hans slutledningar, d. v. s. mot somliga åberopade källskrifters äkthet. Den invändning, som jag stundom gjort, nämligen att den moderne teologen inte gillar uppfattningen, att bibeln visar framtida händelser, tager herr Bengtsson lätt och menar, att om man kan påvisa, att bibeln gör det, medför detta inte förminskning av de heliga skrifternas värde som rättesnöre för ett sant kristligt liv, utan snarare ökar deras värde i detta avseende.

Beträffande detta har herr Bengtsson tre århundradens hävd att åberopa som stöd för sin åsikt. Konung Gustav II Adolf hade till lärare Johan Schroderus, som tog sig detta efternamn, emedan han var son till en skräddare. Efter att ha blivit upphöjd i adligt stånd kallade han sig Johan Skytte. I universitetsbiblioteket i Uppsala finns en gammal bok, inbunden i läder med fin förgyllning. I den står namnet Johan Schroderus skrivet, och bokens förnämliga utstyrsel kommer mig att misstänka, att Gustav Adolf fick lära historia i den. Boken är skriven av en tysk historiker, som hette Sleidanus och han har, liksom alla andra historiker på den tiden, ansett, att de historiska händelserna blivit förutsagda i bibeln, särskilt i profeten Daniels tolkning av konung Nebukadnezars dröm. Efter denna tolkning indelade under 300 år nästan alla forskare historien i de fyra monarkierna, och i själva verket var professor Sven Lagerbring, född i Frosta härad och Klinta prästgård, en av de första i Sverige, som använde en mera kritisk forskningsmetod.

Herr Bengtsson har inte valt sin forskningsmetod, därför att den använts långt före hans tid av en mängd lärda män, han har själv under ivrigt bibelstudium kommit till den, då han i bibeln funnit anknytningspunkter mellan profetiorna och vår tids händelser. Man må gilla hans uppfattning eller bestrida den, men beundra måste man hans förmåga att finna och kombinera, citera bevis efter bevis och slutligen smida en kedja av länkar, i vilka det är tämligen svårt att finna en rostfläck. Han citerar inte blott bibeln utan även för de flesta obekanta urkunder såsom boken om profeten Esdra, Henochs bok, kinesiska vishetslärare literatur av gammalt och sent ursprung, ja även många tidningar, inte minst Mellersta Skåne.

Var står han i religiöst avseende? torde mången fråga. På den frågan bör han ju helst själv svara, om han inte redan gjort det i sin bok. I ett av bokens sista kapitel skriver han, att materialismen bör bekämpas och människorna böra handla rätt, ty deras gärningar följa dem efter. De böra leva i försonlighet och frid med varandra och inte föra krig och döda varandra. Är detta inte sann kristendom, må den som känner någon bättre vittna. Inte tror jag, att herr Bengtsson i sin bok vandrar på kungsväg vid alla möjliga tillfällen utan i sin benägenhet att se och undersöka lämnar stora vägen för att söka okända örter här och där, men till rätt mål kommer han dock, och det är väl huvudsaken. Ingen kan taga skada till sin själ av att läsa hans bok, och ingen torde kunna läsa den och lägga den ifrån sig utan att säga eller tänka att författaren måste vara en lika god som vetgirig och forskande människa.

Av speciellt intresse för mig har varit att studera, hur denne moderne sanningssökare, som har sin hemvist vid gränsen mellan Frosta och Färs, vågat sig på ömtåliga och svåra problem, vittnat ur djupet av sin övertygelse och sitt hjärta och givit oss andra mycket att tänka på.

Efter nutida bokpris är hans bok snarare billig än dyr, och även under de gynnsammaste förhållanden kommer herr Bengtsson inte att förtjäna pengar på den, men helt säkert har det inte varit hans avsikt med den.

Boken anbefalles livligt.

**G. Björkelund.**

## HITLER I WIEN?

Inte Hitler men mycket nära originalet eller hur? Det är en poliskonstapel i Wien som förhör en civilperson under en razzia på svarta börsmarknaden.

## MISSBELÄTEN FLICKA ANLADE 4 MORDBRÄNDER SAMMA DAG.

Först efter att ha hunnit anlägga fyra mordbränder under en och samma eftermiddag blev den skyldiga, ett 17-årigt handelsbiträde i Längsele, misstänkt och polis alarmerad.

Flickan som nu åtalats motiverar sitt handlingssätt med att hon vantrivdes efter fyra dagars anställning och ville resa hem. Hon tog en tändsticksask i butiken och tände på en kartong med papper på vinden. Branden blev upptäckt och släckt av folket i huset. Flickan var med vid släckningen. Hon hade tändsticksasken kvar i fickan och tände eld igen, innan hon lämnade vinden. Även denna brand släcktes, men flickan gjorde om tilltaget. Fjärde gången kastade hon en tändsticka i ett skafferi, där det började brinna i en brödkartong. Rätten beslöt att flickan skall sinnesundersökas. Under tiden får hon stanna i häkte.

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# Guds ord och löfte skall bestå.

***För Mellersta Skåne.***

På judarnas anspråk på att ensamma få besitta det heliga landet går det inte att anägga endast politiska, historiska och etnografiska synpunkter, ty här spelar ett religiöst moment en betydande roll. Om jag varit en så säker bibelkännare som t. ex. disponenten Joh. Bengtsson i Västerstad, hade jag kunnat fylla spalter med citat ur gamla testamentet, vilka visa huru religiösa och politiska moment äro sammanvävda i judarnas heliga urkund. I en bekant luthersk psalm heter det: "Guds ord och löfte skall bestå, vi det i hjärtat bäre". En judisk psalmdiktare skulle inte, som Luther, ha fortsatt: "För himmel, ej för jord, vi gå till strids", utan han skulle ha skrivit: "För himmel och för jord vi gå till strids etc." I gamla testamentet framställas judarna som Jehovas eget folk, åt vilka den allsmäktige guden utlovat besittningen av det heliga landet. Så länge judarna voro fasta i sin tro på Jehova, fingo de också besitta det utlovade landet, men när de sviktade i sin tro och dyrkade andra gudar, bistod den allsmäktige guden dem inte mot främmande erövrare utan lät dem bli bortförda i fångenskap, men i dyster förtvivlan och hopplöshet lämnade han dem aldrig, ty även i judefolkets största elände lät han profeter uppstå, som höllo folkets mod uppe och dess längtan efter det heliga landet. Judarna veta orsaken till att de genom den romerska erövringen och Jerusalems jämmerliga förstöring drabbades av fördrivning. Orsaken var, att deras gudstro förvanskades genom inverkan av grekisk filosofi. Den allsmäktige gudens bistånd att få återvända till det heliga landet kunna de vänta enligt profetiorna, endast om de äro starka i tron på Jehova, och det är förklaringen till att detta egendomliga folk under alla förhållanden bevarat sin religion intakt. Deras uppfattning, att Guds ord och löfte skall bestå, har vunnit styrka genom det öde, som drabbat judendomens värste förföljare i historisk tid. Adolf Hitler lyckades inte i sitt uppsåt att totalt utrota judarna i Europa utan fick själv ett snöpligt slut, och Julius Streicher väntar i Nürnberg på det rep, som skall läggas om halsen på det kräk, som andra nazister inte ens vilja se för sina ögon.

Om besittningsrätt skall ha giltighet, kan arabernas rätt till Palestina inte lätt bestridas, emedan de bott i Palestina i mer än tusen år. Palestina är ett ganska litet land och i själva verket inte mycket att stå efter, men i jämförelse med de typiska ökenländer, som ha arabisk befolkning, är Palestina med sitt utmärkta läge och sina utvecklingsmöjligheter inte att förakta. Judarna kunna åberopa, att det heliga landet var deras, innan araberna med våld togo det i besittning från [illegible] erövrarfolk. De kunna också [illegible] av den engelske utrikesminister Balfour efter det [illegible] ingo löfte om, [illegible] landet som judarnas hemland, [illegible] att judar, [illegible] i Palestina, i avsevärd grad ökat landets produktion och gjort det till ett kulturland. På marker, som av araberna blivit använda till fårbete, ha judarna anlagt trädgårdar, i vilka apelsinträd och dadelpalmer nu växa. Judarna kunna också framhålla, att arabernas insats i den moderna kulturen varit av noll och intet värde, medan judendomen kan uppvisa sådana kulturens jättar som Einstein, Bohr, Freud, Ehrlich och många andra, genom vilkas geni den kulturella utvecklingen främjats.

Den svenske nationalekonomen E. F. Heckscher anser, att det är meningslöst att överflytta all världens judar till ett sådant litet land som Palestina, och däri kan han ju ha rätt, men alla judar vilja inte tillbaka till det heliga landet. Det finns judar, som övergått till kristendomen, och det finns även judar, som genom äktenskap med européer blivit halvjudar. Anspråken på Palestina som judiskt nationalhem hävdas av den zionistiska rörelsen, som är stark i sin tro på bibeln och profeterna.

För diplomatien är frågan om Palestina av endast politisk innebörd. Engelsmännen ha fått den obehagliga uppgiften att lösa den, och dessa diplomatiens mästare se den i ett större sammanhang som en fråga av stor räckvidd. Araber finnas i hela främre Asien. De äro muhammedaner, och i Indien finnas 150 miljoner muhammedaner, som beträffande detta problem hålla ihop med araberna. Endast med stora svårigheter ha engelsmännen fått araberna i Palestina att gå med på en begränsad invandring av judar till Palestina. Dessa invandrare ha kommit med pengar på fickan och betalat bra för arabiska fårbeten. Nu är det fråga om att låta utarmade och förföljda judar slå sig ned i Palestina vida utöver den med araberna fastställda kvoten. Zionisterna hävda, att dessa arma människor efter obeskrivliga lidanden ha rätt att landstiga och bo i det heliga landet, men den judiska styrelsen i Palestina måste se saken ur politiska synpunkter, och detsamma gäller om den engelska militär, som måste vaka över ordningen där. Följden har blivit, att en judisk terroriströrelse uppstått och våldsdåd blivit förövade. Att Förenta staternas president genom att förklara, att han gillar en invandring av 100 000 judar till Palestina, inte gjort det svåra problemet lättare för engelsmännen, är lätt att förstå.

**G. Björkelund.**

## 19 OFFER FÖR STREJKOROLIGHETER I IRAK.

BAGDAD den 15 TT.

Fem människor dödades och fjorton, därav sex polismän, sårades vid sammanstötningar melian polis och strejkande vid Iran Petroleum Company i Kirkuk på söndagen.

Strejken, som började den 3 juli, fortsätter ännu trots att bolaget gått med på en del av arbetarnas krav. Ekonomiministern Baba Ali har tillbragt fem dagar i Kirkuk, men icke lyckats ordna någon uppgörelse.

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# Främling –

— Forts. från första sidan —

bleka kinder, och samma skratt och samma barnalekar mötte mig överallt!

Har man en gång för alla begripit att ”jag” det är ”vi”, då känner man sig hemmastadd överallt, och då vill man bara leva för en enda sak: att få bort de konstgjorda bedrövliga gränserna människorna emellan! Man har blivit universalist.

Att vara universalist, det innebär att vi försöker i alla situationer att se de stora sammanhangen, alltså att vidga blicken utöver det egna jaget. *Det egna jaget är ju vårt fina värdefulla redskap i livet,* något som ej alls skall eller kan tänkas bort, ej alls heller skall belastas med ”syndabegrepp”, men det måste uppfattas som ett centrum ifrån vilket tusen sinom tusen trådar går ut till andra människocentraler. Vidgar man sålunda blicken ut över det egna jaget blir man mindre sårbar som en naturlig och välsignelsebringande följd av denna inställning. Det egna jaget är inte så utsatt för stötar och påfrestningar utifrån om det ej står i främsta raden!

Men i stället blir det ett annat slags lidande. Ett lidande så ohyggligt starkt, att ord kunna knappast beskriva det. Detta lidande bottnar i, att ”allkänslan”, den universellt inställda känslan, stöter emot de konstgjorda gränser, som en trångbröstad mentalitet har satt upp i form av förbud, paragrafer, förordningar. Jaget, som utvecklats till att känna sig som en liten, men dock betydelsefull länk i en helhet känner sig kringgärdat, instängt och förtvivlat över de många ”du får inte!” Du får ej skänka! — det är det värsta som kan sägas till ett frigjort jag. ”Du får ej röra dig! Du får ej aktivt delta i världshändelserna för att hjälpa världen till rätta! Du får ej förmedla och försona! Jo, i din lilla krets, men ej annars. Det får räcka — det andra kan du överlåta åt andra!”

Det konstruktiva inom människan stäcks. Och det betyder i det långa loppet utsläckning av personligheten. Vilken fara för världens andliga bestånd!

Tusentals, som är villiga att hjälpa till på alla sätt står således framför tillbommade dörrar. Myndigheternas män kan inte besluta sig för vilket papper som event. får ges till dem som passersedel bland alla de tusentals papper som absolut inte får ges. Skaran växer och väntar på möjligheten att få komma ut eller in i de respektive länderna.

Den väntande skaran av tjänstvilliga människor växer för varje dag. Och de hjälpsökande skarorna växer de med och proportionellt växer de styrande männens pappershögar och deras sjukliga rädsla att släppa ut och släppa in. Aldrig är den som man vänder sig till den som kan avgöra, fatta ett beslut, ta något ansvar. Marionetter, marionetter allesammans.

En dödssjuk mor väntar på sin dotters ankomst. Dottern bor 4 flygtimmar ifrån henne. Dottern får inget inresetillstånd. En sinnessjuk soldat i ett fångläger upprepar hundratals gånger om dagen namnet

---

**JOH:S BENGTSSON:**
**Hur skall framtida krig undvikas?**
**Förf. förlag, Påarp, Askeröd.**

Bengtssons bok har egentligen till titel ”Tidsläget i profetiornas belysning”, med underrubriken ”Hur skall framtida krig undvikas”. Boken är ur flera synpunkter märklig, först dess sammansättning av en mängd olika citat från dagspressen, uttalanden av personliga storheter och så hur dessa händelser utformas i överensstämmelse med profetiorna.

Efter att ha genomläst boken mycket noga och kritiskt (särskilt kritiskt därför att undertecknad står på en helt annan linje när det gäller religionen och de heliga skrifterna.) Men man måste lämna beröm och benudran för författarens ärliga uppsåt, och den brinnande önskan och längtan efter sanning och rätt, som avspeglas från varje sida av boken.

Boken är ett verk av en man som driven av sin längtan efter att se en lycklig mänsklighet, han har kastat sig in i de svåraste problem, och med stöd av de heliga skrifterna argumenterat och citerat, och logiken i hans bevisföring och slutsatser är så starka så även tviylaren måste erkänna ett logiskt sammanhang. Genast förstår man att Bengtsson är en ärlig kristen människa, som efter måttet av sina krafter och sin förmåga gör allt för att skapa den kristna brodeörskärleken mellan människorna.

Till såväl kristna som fritänkare önskar jag rekommendera hans bok till läsning. Den kristna människan kan säkert erhålla styrka i de stycken där han använder de heliga skrifterna. För fritänkaren och tvivlaren finnes mycket värdefull läsning, nämnas bör kapitlet ”Gandhi och vi”. I detta stycke behandlas och levandegöres pacifismens *kamp* på ett tomordentligt sätt, enbart detta stycke måste anses vara värt hela bokens pris.

Boken kan rekvireras mot postförskott, kr. 5:—, direkt från författaren.

*K.G. Masén.*

P.O. BOX 1112.
TELEPHONE: 22-3791.
TELEGRAMS: "PATRIOTIC"

UNION CLUB OF SOUTH AFRICA.
JOHANNESBURG.

2121 46/31

South Africa,
17th March 1947

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin,
House of Commons,
London.

Sir,

I venture to send you the enclosed article on Palestine, on the chance that it may contain a new and useful suggestion.

Copies have also been sent to Mr Attlee and Mr Churchill.

Yours faithfully,
R Rudolph

# SOUTH AFRICA AS A MODEL for PALESTINE

**As the situation in Palestine becomes more and more foreboding it is increasingly necessary to find a solution to end the chaos and strife. That solution will not be found by pitting force against force.**

**The writer of this article suggests a plan which merits the serious consideration of the world's statesmen —including General Smuts.**

***By A Student of Middle East Politics***

At some time in his efforts to end the Palestine quarrel, Mr. Bevin must have considered a South African type of compromise. Since, however, the fact has escaped the world's newspapers, it is evident that he must have dismissed the project very quickly. Now that the other schemes have failed, this one may well be re-examined.

There is high authority for giving it extra attention. General Smuts has often held up the settlement adopted by Boer and Briton as a model for rival races in other countries, and Britain herself has endorsed this opinion. Above all, this type of plan has succeeded in the one place where it has been tried—South Africa.

The objection may be raised that the conditions in the Holy Land are very different. Afrikaner and Englishman, it may be argued, started off with a common civilisation and standard of living, and so had a basis for co-operation from the outset, while between Jew and Arab there is a gulf.

THE gulf is certainly there, but in spite of its width, it has already been bridged at a number of points.

For example, Jewish and Arab workers have more than once joined hands in industrial disputes. That in itself is enough to suggest that the two communities are capable of pulling together in all other necessary matters once the political tangle is straightened out.

But would Jew and Arab accept a political compromise at all, even of the South African variety? That is the question.

**To answer in the negative would be to ignore the great and growing pressure of events. The strain is already almost intolerable for the disputants, including Britain, and the reference of the dispute to UNO may prove the final turn of the screw for all three.**

UNO might convert the issue into a general effort to end British influence in the East, with Great Powers ranged on each side in the struggle, and the Jews and Palestine Arabs figuring as mere pawns.

The danger is already acting as a spur. Urgent suggestions have been made that the dispute should be settled privately before it reaches the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Taking all the factors together, is it fantastic to suppose that though Jew, Arab and Briton were not in the right mood to listen six months ago, they may be so now, or soon will be?

WHAT, then, would a South African type of compromise offer?

(1) The mere consideration of the scheme would narrow the field of dispute by a full third. It would automatically do away with the proposal to cut up little Palestine between the two claimants—that modern Judgment of Solomon, which, under the name of Partition, has been so bitterly contested by all the Arabs and a large and expanding section of the Jews.

***ANOTHER REASON:* Violence is increasing sharply in the Holy Land and calls more and more urgently for a settlement. Here British troops search for arms in a Jewish quarter.**

Certainly, no member of either race would object to the mere treatment of the country as a whole. There would thus be unanimity on one of the three major issues, leaving only two to be settled—type of government and immigration.

(2) The ways of life of Arab and Jew would be guaranteed, and their development ensured, almost as much as though each race were the sole occupant of the country.

Palestine would then be, if not a Jewish State, certainly the Jews' State; and similarly it would be the Palestine Arabs' State. No other system, regardless how high-sounding its name, could offer as much, seeing that there are, as a matter of indisputable fact, as many Jews permanently resident in Palestine as there are English-speaking citizens in the Union, and as many Arabs as there are Afrikaners.

(3) With their national traditions and culture thus entrenched both peoples would inevitably mingle in ordinary political parties, as in South Africa.

## Open Franchise

THE government could then be chosen by a simple and practical means of a majority vote, with the franchise open to all adult citizens of both sexes. Whoever was in power could never infringe the rights of either race.

(4) There would be no attempt to bring the two races to equality in numbers, a position impossible to maintain; or to divide up the government posts evenly between them, a result which would merely keep Arab and Jew in two permanently opposite camps.

Palestine could not be a "bi-national State," such as has already been mooted and rejected.

For those who like labels, the country could then be accurately described as a "uni-national State on a bi-racial basis."

(5) The full development of each race along its own lines would be ensured by the not very exacting, but workable, South African system. Hebrew and Arabic would be the two official languages; all officials would have to be bilingual; the teaching of both languages, and of the history of both peoples, would be compulsory in all schools; and so on.

## Afrikaans

IT should be noted that the younger, and therefore weaker, of the two South African cultures has grown enormously since Union. More people speak Afrikaans to-day than ever did under the Boer Republics.

(6) The problem of immigration could be tackled as boldly as South Africa has been urged to do. Under the constitution the influx could not affect the rights and privileges of the two races. On the contrary each newcomer would have to assimilate both cultures, and so be a means of spreading both. The question of which race was the majority would be irrelevant.

In fact, Palestine's task would be easier than the Union's since the immigrants would be drawn only from the two main stocks.

THE country could then be thrown open, to the limits of its absorptive capacity, to all Jews who need or want to go there, and to all Palestinian Arabs abroad. Not even the Palestinian Arabs have suggested that Arab settlers from other countries should be admitted, nor would they tolerate any such proposal.

**(7) South Africa is groping its way towards entering a regional group (the Pan-African), but Palestine has already entered one—the Arab League.**

**To meet the new corditions, the Arab League could be converted into a Semitic League, with the Palestinian delegation consisting of both Jews and Arabs.**

Since the Jews would always be in a minority on the new body, it could be stipulated that no decision of the Semitic League would be binding on Palestine unless it received the unanimous consent of all the Palestinian delegates. Both Jews and Palestinian Arabs would thus have the power of veto.

**ONE REASON FOR COMPROMISE: Jewish children who have survived the Hitler terror look through barbed wire in a displaced persons' camp in Europe. It is from Jews in these camps that many of the illegal immigrants to Palestine are drawn.**

The functions of the Semitic League would be purely advisory, but the body would nevertheless be a strong influence for good. It would be a permanent round-table conference.

## A Dominion?

(8) Full self-government along the new lines could be granted to Palestine after an agreed preparatory period, say five years. The country could then decide whether it would enter the British Commonwealth as a dominion. There is no reason why it should not decide to do so.

(9) Britain's role in the meantime would be to take active steps to bring about the new system, including mass immigration and the stepping-up of Palestine's absorptive capacity to the limit.

In the latter connection the formation by agreement of a Jordan Valley Authority would now be possible, since Palestine and the Transjordan would be fellow-members of the Semitic League.

**(10) Britain could receive military bases on the Simonstown precedent, and a defensive pact could be entered into.**

(11) Britain could sponsor a self-governing and pacified Palestine *for membership of* UNO.

The South African type of compromise, then, seems to offer Palestine peace with honour. It is well worth a determined investigation.

OUT FILE

Registry No. E 2121/46/31. FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter addressed to The Prime Minister by Wm. T. Seibels Wm. T. Seibels of Montgomery. 4.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

Clauncy.
W Ford.

22

OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE,
S.W.1.

20th April
1947.

(E 2121/46/31)

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by Wm. T. Seibels of Montgomery, 4.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,
EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

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E

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

WM. T. SEIBELS, SOLICITOR

MONTGOMERY 4, ALA.

March 6, 1947

ANSWERED

F 2121/46/11
16 AP.

Prime Minister Attlee,
10 Downing Street,
London, England.

Dear Mr. Attlee:

Being the descendant on both sides of my family from British people, I am and have always been interested in anything affecting the welfare of your country. I have read and pondered much on the Palestine question, and if you would be so kind as to reply to this, I would like to ask why in the hell the British Government don't pull out of Palestine entirely and let the Jews and Arabs fight it out? What obligation does the British Government owe to the Jews in Palestine to protect them from the Arabs? I think this is a question that all Americans would really like to have answered. Is there any obligation on the British people to stay and protect the Jews in Palestine, or is there any obligation that they should protect the Arabs as to any certain number of Jews coming into Palestine?

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Wm. J. Seibels

Wm. T. Seibels

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STAR-GAZING?

INDEXED

A promise to the Arab and a restriction concerning the Jew are placed in the balance and ---the lady holding the balance sighs deeply.

With all the land going to waste on this globe, people like Jews and Arabs 'get into each other's hair' for want of a little plot, and the right and chance to till it.

Jewish Interests seem to have both Funds and Vision, let them help their brother, the Arab, to establish himself outside the Holy Land. Let the Jew redeem, for a reasonable sum, the coveted piece of land more holy to him than to anyone else under the Sun.

Now that the Palestine Mandate is about to fall into the lap of United Nations, let this world-embracing organization invest the aforesaid sum in a gigantic project, developing settlements around the ---- Sea of Sahara.

For the modern engineer it should be a small thing to tap the Mediterranean, and to change the Sahara /center of/ into a sparkling, refreshing, blessing, with settlements extending in all directions.

It is claimed that Sahara can boast 400,000 miles above the milage of United States. Also, who knows what hidden wealth is to be found beneath the hopeless-looking surface. The project might pay for itself.

While gazing in admiration at the Mars Canals, aren't we blind to possibilities near at hand? Aren't we negligent of responsibilities greater than --- star-gazing?

Palestine to the Jew! and to the Arab ---
The Desert! It will bloom.

H'Kay-em.

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAMS: RUSHOLME 2804.

REGISTERED TRADE UNION.

# UNION OF SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS

(U.S.D.A.W.)

GENERAL SECRETARY:
SIR JOSEPH HALLSWORTH, M.A.

REGISTERED OFFICE: "OAKLEY,"
122 WILMSLOW ROAD,
FALLOWFIELD,
MANCHESTER, 14

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

9909.RAC/RC

28th April 1947

2121 46 71

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
11 Downing Street, S.W.1.

Sir,

I am directed by the Executive Council of this Union to send for your attention the following resolution which was adopted at the Annual Delegate Meeting held at Easter:-

Palestine
This A.D.M., recognising that the future development of Palestine is only possible on the basis of Jewish-Arab co-operation, welcomes the Government's decision to refer the question to the United Nations Organisation. We feel, however, that in view of the deteriorating position, the matter should be expedited by calling upon the Security Council to deal with it as a matter of urgency. We believe it would then be possible to arrange the withdrawal of all troops as a necessary preliminary step towards a just and lasting solution for both Arab and Jewish people on the basis of a free and independent Palestine.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

General Secretary.

Map. 30

Unit 1 96

Hotel Affairs

Hôtel Balmoral
Genève

12 May 1947.

Dear Sir,

May I venture to suggest that a little encouragement given to Turkey to put forward a claim to be the mandatory power in Palestine might, perhaps, tend to ease the present impasse?

yours faithfully
P. A. Skip-with
(Lieut. Colonel R. A. retired)

To/
The Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The "*Right*" Shall *Not* Be *Compromised!*


**FREDERICK A. MEYERS**

1414 McKEAN STREET

PHILADELPHIA



May 9, 1947.

Foreign Office of Great Britain,
Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin,
Secretary of State,
London, England.

INDEXED

**Re: The Palestine Solution - United Nations Organization - Special Extraordinary Commission on Palestine.**

My dear Secretary Bevin:

Here is the mimeographed copy of Formal Communication on the Palestine Situation forwarded to the United Nations Organization, the 14 participating Nations, State Department and Embassies of the United States, England and Russia, interested World Organizations and Personages, and a representative number of newspapers in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales and the United States.

You will observe that it is divided into six (6) parts:-

1. Magnaminity of Great Britain.
2. Future of the Jew in England.
3. Danger of Locating in Palestine.
4. Where Shall the Jew Go?
5. The First Judgment A-666.
6. Factual Data on Palestine.

Acknowledgment of Receipt of this letter will insure that it has reached you, for your consideration.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Frederick A. Meyers

Enc.

FREDERICK A. MEYERS

Frederick A. Meyers
1414 McKEAN STREET
Philadelphia 45, Pa.

28

May 9, 1947.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION,
Special Palestine General Meeting,
President Oswaldo Aranha,
Lake Success, N. Y.

COPY

The Unwise
Re: JEWISH Agitation, Violence and Aggression
For Occupation of PALESTINE.

My Dear World Administrators:

While the matter of the PALESTINE SITUATION now before the Special Palestine General Commission of the United Nations Organization, seems to be a greatly complex matter to the Public of the World at large, it resolves itself as a simple problem, as the attached "Factual Data About Palestine" will clearly show, which is entirely devoid of any propaganda, undue accentuation, etc.

Even a quick glance at this "Factual Data" will disclose that GREAT BRITAIN has been so extremely considerate in the treatment of JEWS, and their unlawful and unjustified aggression and violence, that they have bowed, and submitted the question to YOU, of the United Nations Organization, for appropriate recommendation, etc.

It was through the action of Great Britain both in World War I and in World War II, that has made the Palestine question possible - more particularly so in World War II by stoping the agressions of Adolph Hitler, and as a 'reward' for this saving of the Jews, the Nations have witnessed their "thanks" by untold violence, World Political Unrest and agitation.

The "Right" shall Not Be Compromised!

The only claim the Jews have to Palestine, to the best of my research, is only purely emotional - in that at no time in the World's history, have they had a majority of the population in the Palestine area, in fact, it would seem, that at no time in the past were the JEWS any more than 10% of the Population.

Today, while the Jews in the Palestine area number 33-1/3%, this is only because 500,000 have migrated there during the past 25 years.

Even with this phenominal migration, we have a distinct minority of Jews, doing the same thing they have done throughout History, and that is clamoring to foist themselves upon an innocent, peace loving peoples; already having moved in on them during the past 25 years in tremendous numbers, and claiming as everywhere - "Discrimination, Discrimination".

Why do these Jews insist, time and time again, in forcing themselves upon other peoples, thereby creating great enemity towards themselves, which after myraid repeated attempts, their persecution by overwrought peoples, becomes but an automatic feature, as a remedy in self-protection.

THE FUTURE OF THE JEW IN ENGLAND.

The long suffering English people have long been extremely tolerant to the nth degree, in the face of this continued Jewish Aggression, Violence and Agitation, and it is extraordinarily remarkable that the public indignation against the Jew in Great Britain has not risen already to such a point where the maligned population will be angered and shocked to such an extreme, that despite typical British fair play, the life of a

single Jew (owing to their close Group Association and action) will be in great jeopardy, and perhaps the Jew will be eliminated from England, for his future place as an associate amongst the British is beginning to hang by a single thread.

MASS EXTERMINATION OF THE JEWS BY THEIR ENEMIES EASILY MADE POSSIBLE, If They are Given Palestine and Centrally Located.

Today, with Six (6) various methods of mass destruction in the ascendency, of which the much heralded Atomic Bomb, etc. can be the most impotent and the least of the other five, and as a Race, the Jews will have placed themselves in a position for instantaneous extinction, if they are centralized in a given open flat area, that is easily accessible by long and short range wepons of destruction and processes.

If the Jew is Seeking Sure Mass Suicide, Palestine Comprises All the Elements to Satisfy That Desire!!!

THE WORLD vs. THE JEW! WHERE SHALL HE GO?

With the Jew throughout the Centuries aggressively forcing himself with his inferiority complex upon the various Peoples, and thereby bringing persecution upon himself by peoples after peoples, until he is wanted nowhere today, and his very existence as an individual is beginning to be at stake, for the Question Before the World is Where Shall he Migrate. - - - The Natural Answer is, WHERE HIS THOUGHTS AND ADMIRATION ARE - The Nation That He Secretly and Openly Cherishes - RUSSIA.

95% to 99% of the Jews today are with the Communists, although to some people this is an Enigma - the same as the Russian Enigma. FOR in Russia, there is a great and tremendous area, and an overwhelming shortage of man-power, together with a like amount of learning and inteligence, which can use and take care of the Ten (10,000,000) Million World Wide Jews in the process of rebuilding and stabilizing RUSSIA to become and rise to an Economic World Power, instead of the condition that exists today, and has existed in the past.

"T H E  F I R S T  J U D G M E N T"

HERE WE HAVE THE WORLD WIDE SOLUTION TO THE PALESTINE QUESTION OF THE JEW -

MASS EXODUS TO THE WIDE AREAS OF RUSSIA, if he is not satisfied where he is, WITH FULL AND STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY FOR HIS ACTIONS AND BEHAVIOR, THE SAME AS HE DICTATES, IMPOSES and PREACHES UPON OTHERS.

Frederick A. Meyers
"Agent - 666."

P.S. The manner and method of Presentation has been such that the Jews of the World will have a mirror in which to see their reflection, and to act as a guide post for his conduct with the Peoples of the World, and his future actions.

COPIES:- Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, The 14 Nations Comprising the Extraordinary Special Session for the Palestine Investigation Commission, United States, British and Russian State Departments, Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, President Harry S. Truman, Prime Minister, Clement Richard Attlee, Winston Churchill, Newspapers, England and U.S.A., etc. etc.

Frederick A. Meyers
1414 McKEAN STREET
Philadelphia 45, Pa.

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# FACTUAL DATA ABOUT PALESTINE

Capital - Jerusalem. Area 10,420 Square Miles. Population estimated 1945 - 1,739,624.

Palestine, the Holy Land, lying between the Mediterranean Sea and the River Jordan, was formerly a villayet of the Turkish Provience of Syria. It was conqured during the World War by British troops under General Viscount Allenby, who later became Field Marshal, and Jerusalem surrended Dec. 9th, 1917.

Jerusalem had been in Moslem hands since 1244. Had been conquered and reconquered in the Crusades, and had been under the rule of the Turk since 1517. It remained under British Military Government until July 1, 1920, when a civil government was set up. The Country has been governed since Sept. 29, 1923 by Great Britain under a mandate granted by the League of Nations. The High Commissioner (appointed Nov. 9th, 1945) is Lieut. General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham.

Palestine is primarily an agricultural country, the growing of citrus fruit being the most lucrative commercial activity. The principal crops include wheat, barley, durra, olives, kersenneh, melons and watermelons, grapes, figs and tomatoes. The citrus fruits are chiefly oranges and grapefruit. Bananas are also grown. Wine making is an extensive industry. Minerals found are limestone, sandstone, gypsum. The valley of the Jordan and the shores of the Dead Sea yield rock salt and sulphur.

The increase in Population (1922-44) was estimated at 987,566, divided Moselms 472,100; Jews 444,913; Christians 64,083; others 6,481. Approximately four-fifths of the increase in the Jewish population has been contributed by immigration. In 1944 there were 14,464 Jewish immigrants. The Arab population increase has been a natural increase, caused by the high birth rate.

The British Government and the Administration in Palestine recognize the Jewish Agency (composed of Zionists and non-Zionists) as the Agency of the Jewish people in building a National Jewish Home.

The effort of Great Britain to establish Palestine as a Jewish homeland in accordance with the "Balfour Declaration", has met with much opposition from the Arabs, and the outbreaks of violence have marked the history of the country for the past 29 years from the Jews.

The Official Languages are English, Arabic and Hebrew.

------ O ------

## JEWISH PALESTINE MIGRATION AND WORLD POPULATION

**Palestine**

1/3 of 1,739,624 or 586,000 Jews
Migrated since 1922 500,000
Jews before 1922 86,000

**New York City**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York City | 2,035,000 | 38.08% |
| Brooklyn | 974,765 | |
| Bronx | 592,185 | |
| Manhatton | 351,037 | |

----- O -----

This is the 19th Inquiry Starting.

----- O -----

**World Population**

1947

Adjustments from 1947 World Alamac, Pages 219 and 220.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EUROPE* | 2,939,608 | (8,939,608) *1939 |
| AFRICA | 598,339 | |
| ASIA | 839,809 | |
| AUSTRAL-ASIA | 27,016 | |
| AMERICA | 5,283,487 | |
| Total - | 9,688,259 | |

A-666
First Judgment
5/11/2A8

31

# THE PEACE CALENDAR.

1st. Has 13 months, and every Month alike, having 28 days excepting the last, with 29 days in regular year.

2nd. All months are in the same order as at present, with the extra month called "PEACE", as it is in this month that "Christmas" belongs, and is known for its "Peace Tidings" Among Men.

3rd. "Peace" the foundation stone of all WORLD CHARTERS now under active consideration, hope and formulation, guaranteeing the Freedoms - from Want, Fear, Raw Materials, TOTAL LIBERTY and TOTAL PEACE, etc., for all.

4th. THE PEACE CALENDAR is to inspire all the peoples of the Earth to "Wipe the Slate Clean", laying aside for all time the anomisities, hate and revenge, TO START THE WORLD ANEW!

5th. "Sunday" is again made the last day of the week - as it was originally Created!!!

6th. "Leap Year" with 366 days, the extra day to be placed in the new "Peace" month, as this would make every month exactly the same, excepting "Peace" with 30 days.

7th. "The Peace Calendar" can begin with any year, mutually agreed upon, with the day of the first week being the next succeeding day as at present.

*The New Era Depends on Each of US.*

*Frederick A. Meyers*
Philadelphia

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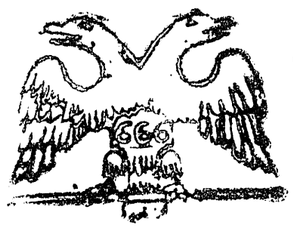
# THE PEACE CALENDAR




To Obtain
1st Day of Year

1947 adv. 2
1948 " 3
1949 " 5
1950 " 6

Peace Calendar.
2 - A.D.E.*

| 1. JANUARY. | | | | | | |
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| 3. MARCH. | | | | | | |
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| 8. AUGUST. | | | | | | |
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| 9. SEPTEMBER | | | | | | |
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| 10. OCTOBER. | | | | | | |
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| 11. NOVEMBER. | | | | | | |
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| 12. DECEMBER. | | | | | | |
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| 13. PEACE. | | | | | | |
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11/6

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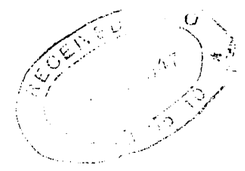
U.S.A.

June.2. 1947



INDEXED

Mr.Clement Attlee
Prime Minister.
NO.10 Downing Str.
London England.

Dear Sir.

From the News that we get over here, it seams that the Trouble in Palistine is still boiling over. and the Refugee camp,s of the Old Homeless Jews, are growing Ever Larger; would You' or your Mr. Bevins, Please tell the World just what the British Goverment wants in that Country, You are not Protecting Either the Jews or the Arabs, for they both want you to get out of that Country, Just how can the British Goverment Justify its position in keeping an Armed force in another Country, when the people in that country does not want them there, you are not at War with them for they have done you no harm,
Surely the British Goverment is not going to place its Self on a Level with Old Hitler and his bunch of Gangsters,
I simply cant Believe it,
I am inclosing a clipping from a very prominent News paper in this country, please Read it, I still remain a friend to the English people,

Yours Very Truly,
L.C.Brodie.

L.C.Brodie

P.S
please pick up your Bible, and turn to the 28th Chap. of Isaiah, and read Ver. 14-15
and Zechariah, Chap. 12. Ver.1 to 4

# SOLUTION FOR PALESTINE

### By JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second of two articles on the explosive problem of Palestine. The first, by Lessing Rosenwald, head of the Council on Judaism, took a more critical view of Zionism. It appeared in the May 19 issue of The Progressive.*

LET'S front up to this dreadful Palestine situation, and see some of the facts that are involved.

Dr. Holmes

The Labor Government in England is pledged to the hilt to support the Zionist cause in the Holy Land. If the situation in Palestine is not now so simple as a mere redemption of campaign and platform pledges, who, pray, has made it complicated if not the Laborites who gave the pledges and have consistently failed to live up to them? A political party, holding office by a huge majority, cannot repudiate its promises to a great public interest, and not reap the consequences of confusion, anger, conflict, and at last rebellion.

The British Empire, under the terms of the Balfour Declaration, is solemnly committed to the task of establishing in Palestine a Jewish homeland. What kind of a homeland is it in which the inhabitants are denied control of their domestic affairs, and to which numerous members of the family of Israel are denied entrance? Zion is in power and privilege something less today than a colonial possession, and in dignity nothing more nor better than a concentration camp.

Britain, under the terms of the Mandate of the League of Nations, which remains in force till something is provided to take its place, is explicitly bound to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine and the settlement of immigrants on the land. Yet under this Mandate the Empire issued in 1939 the so-called White Paper which closed the gates of entry at a time of Jewry's worst extremity in Europe, and now by armed force is seizing desperate voyagers to the Promised Land, even as they gaze in ecstacy upon the soil of their fathers.

WELL OVER a year ago an Anglo-American Commission was appointed jointly by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee, to survey the situation in Palestine, and to recommend to the two countries thus represented a course of action. The Commission submitted one of the most complete and statesmanlike documents that our times have produced . Yet this report, though unanimous as signed by six Englishmen and six Americans, was lightly tossed aside and disregarded. Events were allowed to proceed as though the Commission had never been. With the result that the situation has been allowed to deteriorate to the present desperate impasse before the Assembly of the United Nations.

Some 300,000 Jews, a pitiful remnant of the six millions massacred by Adolf Hitler and his minions, are now among the wretched "displaced persons" in Europe confined in concentration camps. Fully 98% of these Jews desire to go to Palestine. President Truman has repeatedly urged that at least 100,000 of them be sent there. The first recommendation of the Anglo-American Commission, referred to above, was that these 100,000 Jews be at once delivered.

But Britain has steadfastly done nothing. Forced by the report of the Anglo-American Commission to make at least some kind of a statement on the matter, the British Cabinet hedged about the admission of these 100,000 refugees with such conditions and reservation as to make the undertaking at once impossible. So these homeless and helpless Jews languish in "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick." What should happen, of course, is the opening wide of all the gates of Palestine, that as many Jews as may desire to emigrate to the Holy Land may be admitted to this haven of their own people.

After years of unprecedented patience and forbear-

the Empire. The Grand Mufti, head of the Arab world in the Near East, is perhaps the outstanding enemy of Britain, as is shown by his open espousal of the Nazi cause in the recent war.

THE Arab League is organized not so much against the Jews in Palestine as against the British in that country. If the Arabs blame the Jews, it is partly because they regard the Jews as the willing agents or tools of the British in their exploitation of the Near East in the interest of the Empire. They want to get the British out of Palestine, as they have already gotten them out of Egypt, and thus free the Arab world from imperial domination. So British policy has won only enmity on both sides.

One wonders why there should ever have been any alienation between Arabs and Jews, and finds the answer in the old imperial principle of *"divide et impera"* (divide and rule)! Wherever Britain has gone in modern times, as Rome in ancient times, this principle has been at work.

Take Ireland, for example! Protestants and Catholics, since the close of the religious wars following the Reformation, have managed to get along pretty well in various parts of the world. At least they have not butchered one another. But in Ireland under British rule their relations were so terrible that British arms were presented as necessary to protect Catholics and Protestants from mutual slaughter. Now that Ireland is free, a strange peace has settled down over the land, with Eire getting along quite well, thank you, with Belfast.

The same thing is true in India. For centuries Hindus and Moslems were able to live side by side in amity and concord as the people of one great country. Then, less than two centuries ago, came Britain and the *Raj.* This led to dissension, fomented by the Empire to whose interest it was to divide the people. The climax came with the establishment of communal interests and the strange political practice of communal voting.

Even so, the common people, Hindus and Moslems together, have found it possible to live peacefully in their village homes, and to join in common work and common play. But the divisive influence of alien rule has none the less been decisive, and the grievous harvest of such a sowing is now being reaped in the rioting which is the plague of an India destined to be free. Jinnah, the intransigent obstacle to unity, is the build-up of British imperialism, and has only such power and influence as the Crown has given him. The masses of the common people in India will yet live together in peace and harmony, for the withdrawal of Britain will mark the beginning of the end of communal strife.

IS THE situation different in Palestine? Not at all! Under Turkish rule, there was never any hard feeling between Jews and Arabs. From 1881 on, Jewish settlers poured into the country, established the Rothschild colonies, and lived in friendly relations with the native inhabitants. Even now the common people in Israel and Islam get along together. They work side by side on the land, and mingle in barter and trade in the cities.

Only where the influence of Britain appears, where the policies of empire intrude, is there trouble. This trouble is essentially at the top, fomented by Arab chieftains and British commissioners, and not at all at the bottom among Arab felaheen and Jewish pioneers. This is what makes so dangerous any partition schemes, which will only serve to petrify and thus

*(Continued on Page 9)*

*(Continued from Page 5)*

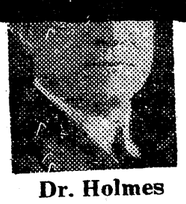
perpetuate differences among the people which should never have existed at all and which need not exist now.

What is needed in Palestine, and has been needed from the beginning, is a drawing together of Jews and Arabs in a common responsibility for the common interests of their common country. Already they have been drawn together economically, for Arabs have shared with Jews the whole economic leveling up achieved by the Zionist adventure. Why should they not similarly be drawn together politically? Long since there should have been Jews and Arabs in the civil service of Palestine, working side by side on behalf of a land of which they are jointly the citizens.

Representative leaders of the two groups should have been given office as executives in the central administration, as district commissioners, judges of courts, and what not. Provincial councils should have been established, school committees and hospital boards, and above all a national legislature set up, with Jews and Arabs seated together in mutual discharge of their high functions of public service.

One thing is fixed in Palestine—a population of 1,200,000 Arabs and half as many Jews. Nobody argues, so far as I have heard, that either of these two elements be removed from the land. Transfers of populations are popular in our time, but are iniquitous. Jews and Arabs are in Palestine to stay, and through the years to increase and multiply. This means that they have got to learn to live together, and the only way is to find ways and means of fruitful and friendly fellowship.

The same thing holds true of the world at large. Here we are, two billions of human beings on this earthly planet, with the task of living together as the stern condition of survival. Just now we are failing disastrously in this task, and survival is in jeopardy. As it will be, or already is, in jeopardy in Palestine! Ruin and death are just around the corner in both instances. Is it too late for Palestine to show the way of peace to a frightened and desperate world?



Dr. Holmes

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After years of unprecedented patience and forbearance, the Jews in Palestine, at least some of them, have turned to underground agitation, and now at last *to terrorism*. This terrorism, like all terrorism, is to be condemned. But it is also to be understood! What we have in Palestine today is a kind of vicious circle:

The British, by policies of persistent frustration and repression, drive the Jews to madness.

This madness takes the form of violence, which in turn leads to new frustration and repression, which in turn again leads to more dreadful violence.

Wholesale arrests are followed by the blowing up of railroads, police headquarters, and the King David Hotel, and these ghastly acts of terror are followed by martial law, military trials, and executions. Henceforth is nothing left but war to the death between Britain and Zion? If anything is to be saved, this vicious circle must be broken—and the first step toward this end must be taken by those who occupy the seats of power. London and not Jerusalem, the British Government and not the Jewish Agency, is at this moment responsible for the continuance another hour of the present appalling situation.

As the British have failed with the Jews, so also, and to the same degree, have they failed with the Arabs. It would be difficult to say which group at this moment feels the more intense hostility toward

One wonders why there should ever have been any alienation between Arabs and Jews, and finds the answer in the old imperial principle of *"divide et impera"* (divide and rule)! Wherever Britain has gone in modern times, as Rome in ancient times, this principle has been at work.

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# E

1947

PALESTINE

E 2123

12 Mar

35

Registry Number: E2123/46/31

FROM: C.O.

No.: Command.

Dated:

Received in Registry: 12 Mar 1947

Terrorist Activities.

Palestine tel 491.

Arrangements regarding recent terrorist activities.

**Last Paper.**

2121

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| 2) | — | — | 566 | 15/3 |
| 10) | — | — | 600 | 20/3 |

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3-4) H.C. 14/3

5-6) H.C. 19/3

7) H.C. 20/3

8) H.C. 21/3

9-15) H.C. 25/3

(Action completed.) 26/3

(Index) 7/6/4

**Next Paper.**

E 2145

32003 F.O.P

# INWARD TELEGRAM

36

E 2123

12 MAR

FROM JERUSALEM (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 6th March, 1947.
R. 6th " " 17.45 hrs.

No. 491

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated " Washington No. 40.
" " M.E.L.O. Cairo No. 24 (please pass copy to Ambassador and C. in C.).
" " Baghdad, No. 23.
" " Beirut, No. 283.
" " Damascus, No. 284.
" " Jedda, No. 285.
" " Amman, No. 286.

Terrorist incidents.

(1) At 1945 hours on 5th March in Jerusalem two hand grenades were thrown at a C.M.P. vehicle, while passing along the boundary of the statutory martial law area. A British N.C.O. was slightly injured.

(2) At the same time a grenade was thrown in a Jerusalem street, slightly injuring a Palestinian constable and a Jewish civilian.

(3) At 2005 hours on 5th March a civilian vehicle, ex M.D., was blown up by a road mine between Rishon Le Zion and Rehovoth. The Jewish driver was fatally injured and a Jewish passenger slightly wounded.

(4) At 0025 hours on 6th March a military camp on the Hadera-Givat Olga Road was fired on and five soldiers were slightly injured. Bloodstains indicate that attackers may have suffered casualties.

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| " " | (Research Dept.) | - Air Commodore K.C. Buss. |
| " " | (Middle East Secretariat) | - Mr. D.A. Greenhill. |
| " " | " " | - Major Gen. A.J.C. Pollock. |
| **M.I.5** | | - Mr. J.C. Robertson. |
| **Cabinet Offices** | | - Gen. Sir L. Hollis. |
| " " | | - Group Capt. Stapleton. |
| " " | | - Mr. E.A. Armstrong. |
| **Admiralty** | | - Chief of Naval Staff. |
| **War Office** | | - C.I.G.S. |
| " " | (M.I.3) | - Lt. Col. M. Gore. |
| " " | (M.I.3a) | - Major Telfer Smollett. |
| " " | (M.O.4) | - Lt. Col. J.G. Atkinson. |
| **Air Ministry** | | - Chief of Air Staff. |
| **Ministry of Defence** | | - Private Secretary. |
| " " " | | - Sir Henry Wilson Smith. |

**Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.**
**J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council.**

# INWARD TELEGRAM

Enter K 38

2123 46 P1

INDEXED

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 7th March, 1947.
R. 7th " " 22.30 hrs.

No.506

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Washington, No.43.
" " S.M.E.O., Cairo, No.25 (Please pass copy to Ambassador and C.-in-C.).
" " Baghdad, No. 24.
" " Beirut, No.290.
" " Damascus, No.291.
" " Jedda, No. 25.
" " Amman, No.292.

Terrorist incidents.

At 10.00 hours today (7th March) near Hadera on the Haifa-Jaffa road a military staff car on tow was blown up by two road mines. One British Officer and one R.O.R were injured.

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- Private Secretary.
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- Sir R.G. Howe.
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- Mr. J.C. Robertson.
- Gen. Sir L. Ellis.
- Group Capt. Stapleton.
- Mr. E.A. Armstrong.
- Chief of Naval Staff.
- C.I.G.S.
- Lt.Col. W. Gore.
- Major Teller Smollett.
- Lt.Col. J.C.Atkinson.
- Chief of Air Staff.
- Private Secretary.
- Sir Henry Wilson Smith.

Private Secretary, No.10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council.

# INWARD TELEGRAM

E 40 6

E 423/46/31

INDEXED

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 9th March, 1947.
R. 9th " " 18.55 hrs.

No. 512

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated " Washington No. 44.
" " M.E.O. Cairo No. 25 (please pass copy to C. in C. and Ambassador).
" " Baghdad, No. 25.
" " Beirut, No. 298.
" " Damascus, No. 299.
" " Jedda, No. 26.
" " Amman, No. 300.

Following terrorist incidents occurred during 8th/9th March.

(a) Haifa district.

(i) At 1850 hours on March 8th three unknown persons threw grenades into a military camp in Haifa. A British military corporal and two Arab supernumerary constables were slightly injured.

(b) Lydda district.

(ii) At 2055 hours in Tel Aviv unknown persons threw grenades into Police Camp at Sarona injuring one British constable and one Arab supernumerary constable.

(iii) At 2110 hours heavy small arms fire was opened on headquarters of Coldstream Guards in Tel Aviv. Roads leading to scene of attack were heavily mined. Two police armoured cars were blown up but without casualties. One Guardsman was killed as well as one male Jew and one Jewess. Not yet established if Jews were terrorists. One Jewish police constable and twelve other Jews were wounded.

/A

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A fire was started which did considerable damage to property.

(iv) At 2110 hours heavy small arms fire was opened on Police Headquarters in Jaffa. No repeat no casualties or damage.

(c) Jerusalem District.

(v) At 1910 hours unknown persons threw two grenades at a military patrol in Rehavia quarter in Jerusalem. Three British soldiers were seriously injured.

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" "
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" " (Research Dept.)
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M.I.5
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" "
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War Office
" " (M.I.3)
" " (M.I.3a)
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Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council.

- Private Secretary.
- Mr. C.H. Bexter.
- Mr. A.J. Rowe.
- Overtone Intelligence Dept.
- Air Commodore K.C. Buss.
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- Chief of Naval Staff.
- C.I.G.S.
- Lt. Col. N. Gore.
- Major Felter Onslett.
- Lt. Col. J.C. Atkinson.
- Chief of Air Staff.
- Private Secretary.
- Sir Ronny Wilson Smith.

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# INWARD TELEGRAM

Keep with pp
WM 11/3

2123 46 81

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A.Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

INDEXED

D. 10th March, 1947.
R. 10th " "  14.15 hrs.

No.517

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Washington, No.45.
" " Memin, No.27 (please pass copy to C.-in-C. and Ambassador).
" " Baghdad, No.27.
" " Beirut, No.302.
" " Damascus, No.303.
" " Jedda, No.304, and
" " Amman, No.305.

Terrorists incidents.

(1) at 18.30 hours on 9th March, near Khirbet Beit Lyd in Tulkarm area, a police truck was fired upon. No,repeat no, casualties or damage.

(2) At 21.10 hours on 9th March armed men attacked a military camp near Hadera with automatic fire and bombs. One British Other Rank was killed and 6 were injured.

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43

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" " (Middle East Secretariat) — Mr. D.A. Greenhill.
" " " " — Maj.Gen. A.J.C.Pollock.
M.I.5. — Mr. E.C. Robertson.
Cabinet Offices — General Sir L. Hollis.
" " — Group.Captain Stapleton.
" " — Mr. E.A. Armstrong.
Admiralty — Chief of Naval Staff.
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" " (M.I.3) — Lt.Col. W. Gore.
" " (M.I 3a) — Major Telfer Smollett.
" " (M.O.4) — Lt.Col. J.G.Atkinson.
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# INWARD TELEGRAM

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En Clair

INDEXED

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 12th March, 1947.
R. 12th " " 17.25 hrs.

No. 533

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated " Washington No. 50.
" " B.M.E.O. Cairo No. 29 (please pass copy to C. in C.).
" " Baghdad No. 28.
" " Beirut No. 320.
" " Amman No. 321.
" " Jedda No. 28.

Terrorist incidents.

Following terrorist incidents occurred during the night of 11/12th March.

(a) Haifa District.

(1) At approximately midnight small arms fire was directed at a military camp near Karkur, and two grenades were thrown into the camp. No, repeat no, casualties or damage.

(b) Samaria District.

(2) At 1830 hours a W.D. vehicle was fired on near Tulkarm. No, repeat no, casualties.

(3) At 2030 hours a W.D. vehicle was fired on on the Haifa-Jaffa Road. A British N.C.O. was slightly wounded.

/(c)

45



(c) Jerusalem District.

(4) At 0420 hours an attack was made on the headquarters of the R.A.P.C. in the Syrian orphanage, Jerusalem. A hole was blown in the perimeter wall, and charges were detonated against the building used as sleeping quarters. Considerable damage. Military casualties: one dead, three seriously injured, and five slightly injured.

---

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# INWARD TELEGRAM

Keep with pp 46
WP 14/3

2123 40 71

En Clair

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FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 13th March, 1947.
R. 14th " " 07.00 hrs.

No. 542

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Washington, No. 51.
" B.M.E.O., No. 30 (please pass copy to C.-in-C. and Ambassador).
" Baghdad, No. 29.
" Beirut, No.328.
" Damascus, No.329.
" Jedda, No. 29.
" Amman, No. 30.

Terrorist incidents.

1. At 09.30 hours on the 12th March on the Gaza road near Rishonletzion, a road mine was exploded as an Arab owned truck was passing. No casualties or damage to truck.

2. At 13.25 hours on 12th March a W.D. Vehicle was blown up by a road mine near Sarona. One B.O.R. was slightly wounded.

Copies

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# INWARD TELEGRAM

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Keep with pp
1111 19/3

2123 46/31

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INDEXED

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 17th March, 1947.
R. 17th " " 22.10 hrs.

No. 577

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Washington No. 55.
" " B.M.E.O. Cairo No. 34 (please pass copy to C. in C. and Ambassador).
" " Beirut No. 344
" " Damascus No. 346.
" " Jedda No. 33.
" " Amman No. 345.
" " Baghdad No. 33.

Terrorist incidents.

Following occurred on 16th March.

(1) At 19.50 hours an explosion occurred near Kfar Hussedini in the Haifa District cutting the I.P.C. pipe line. A considerable quantity of oil was lost. No casualties.

(2) At 20.20 a military vehicle was blown up by a road mine. One B.O.R. seriously and three B.O.R.'s slightly injured. At 20.40 hours a bomb exploded in a building in Jerusalem causing considerable internal damage to the Jewish Agency press room and Zionist Tourist Agency offices. No casualties.

/Copies

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Foreign Office
" "
" "
" "
" " (Research Dept.)
" " (Middle East Secretariat)
" " " "

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Cabinet Offices
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- Sir Henry Wilson Smith.

Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pinlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council.

# INWARD TELEGRAM

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En Clair

INDEXED

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 14th March, 1947.
R. 14th " " 17.20 hrs.

No. 345

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Washington, No. 52.
" to British Middle East Office, Cairo, No. 31. (Please pass copy to Ambassador and C. in C.).
" to Baghdad, No. 31.
" to Beirut, No.334.
" to Damascus, No.335.
" to Jedda, No. 31.
" to Amman, No.333.

Terrorist incidents.

Following terrorists incidents occurred during 13th March and night 13th/14th March:-

(i) At 11.30 hours eight armed Jews held up the Tsolet Ashrai Bank in Telaviv and stole £(P)14,000.

(ii) At 20.35 hours at a point 5 kilos north of Petah Tigva an oil train was blown up by five contact mines. Nineteen oil tankers and waggons were damaged, as were engine and truck. Train was fired on after explosion. No (repeat no) casualties.

(iii) At approximately 22.20 hours near Beit.Safafa on Jerusalem Lydda line a train was blown up by an electrically detonated mine. One of the two engines and

/six

51

six waggons were badly damaged. The Arab driver was killed and an Arab fireman injured.

(iv) At 07.20 hours on 24th March armed Jews placed charges on oil pipe line near Kissa. There were three explosions. Damage not yet known.

---

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" " (M.I.3c)
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# INWARD TELEGRAM

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2123 46 21

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FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 15th March, 1947.
R. 15th " " 21.40 hrs.

No. 566

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated " Washington No. 54.
" " B.M.E.O. No. 33 (please pass copy to Ambassador and C. in C.).
" " Baghdad, No. 32.
" " Beirut, No. 342.
" " Jedda, No. 32.
" " Amman, No. 343.

Terrorist incidents.

At about 15.30 hours on 14th March Haifa-Kantara line was blown up at two points near Zchovoth shortly after train had passed. No casualties. Considerable damage to track.

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| | |
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| " " (Middle East Secretariat) | - Mr. D.A. Greenhill. |
| " " " " | - Major Gen. A.J.O. Pollock. |
| M.I.5 | - Mr. J.C. Robertson. |
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| " " (M.I.3a) | - Major Telfer Smollett. |
| " " (M.O.4) | - Lt. Col. J.G. Atkinson. |
| Air Ministry | - Chief of Air Staff. |
| Ministry of Defence | - Private Secretary. |
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Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the
Lord President of the Council.

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# INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair

2123 46 21

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 20th March, 1947.
R. 20th " " 18.05 hrs.

INDEXED

No. 600

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated " Washington.
" " British Middle East Office, Cairo.
(Please pass copy to Ambassador and J. in C.)
" " Beirut.
" " Damascus.
" " Jedda.
" " Amman.

Terrorist Incidents.

At 20.10 hours on 19th March near Zichron Yaagov Police Station in the Haifa district, a bomb was thrown by unknown persons at a party of police and soldiers who were walking from the cinema in the Zichon colony.

2. One British constable was killed. Two police and four military personnel were slightly injured.

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Private Secretary, No. 10 Downing Street.
J.A.R. Pimlott, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council.

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1947

E

E 2145

12 MAR

156

Registry Number } E2145/46/31

**TELEGRAM FROM**

U.K. Del.

No. New York.

Dated

Received in Registry } 809.
11. 11 Mar 1947
12. 11 Mar 1947

1 + 111 Gr. Palestine Policy.

Refer U.K. Del Moscow tel No. 8. (E2078/46/31)
Please say whether further report as regards United States views on procedure which were set out in New York tel 764.

Last Paper.

2123

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

443 12/3

(Action completed.)

Gen 13/3

(Index.)

15/6/48

Next Paper.

2149

32003 F.O.P.

E 2145/6

12 Mar

57

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

Cypher/OTP WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations).

No. 809 D: 6.33 p.m. 11th March, 1947

11th March, 1947 R: 12.07 a.m. 12th March, 1947

Repeated to Washington.

&&&&&&

IMMEDIATE.
GIANT
LIGHT
SECRET

E 2078/26/11

United Kingdom Delegation Moscow telegram No. 8.

Palestine.

I have nothing further yet to report as regards United States views on procedure which were set out in my telegram No. 767.

2. I assume that you will be keeping Secretary of State informed of developments.

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1947

# E

F 2149 58

MAR

Registry Number: E2149/46/31

FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry: 9 Feb 1947 / 12 Mar 1947

Memo on Political Prisoners

Last Paper.

2150

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

2) Samuel J. Kaplan.
3) Albert Erwin.
4) J. Mona Gordon.
5) Abraham J. Aftalion
6) Nathaniel Gális.
7) L.L. Socks
8) M.B. Haber
9) Arthur Brauer
10) H. Balsam

D N. American Dept.

I think a copy might go to Washington. 3-5.12/3

D.A. LOGAN 13/3

2-6) Previous papers on Mr. Logan minutes.

N. American Dept (2-4, and 6)

Southern Dept. (5)

7-10) N. American Dept.

H.B. 15/3

H.B. 19/3

P.T.O.

(Action completed.) 26/6/47

(Index.) 25/6/47

Next Paper.

2150

32003 F.O.P

59

I think copies of 2.6.8 might go to Washington.

C.E. Ludlam
22/3

H.T.B. 24/3

60

#940 Winona ave.,
Chicago 40, Ill., U.S.A.
February 9, 1947.

E 2149

MAR

To their Excellencies Messers Clement Attlee,
Prime Minister, and Ernest Bevin, Foreign
Minister, #10 Downing st., London, Eng.

Dear Sirs:-

It is easy to sit on the side lines and dispense advice to those in the front lines who are faced by a world tumbling all about. I shall therefore attempt no such thing. However, during the War I had letters of thanks from your Embassy here for certain suggestions which, useless as they mighthave been, nevertheless proved where my sympathies lay and those of many like me. In the following discussion I do not want to give the impression that I have superior knowledge or insight. I wish to apologize in advance if any such impression is accidently created. But I do wish to impart the fact that foreign affairs are not so completely misunderstood by all thinking men here, as utterances by some of us might suggest. Many of us think realistically and understand that leaders of the people, no matter how idealistic in principle, are nevertheless expected to resolve facts and not ideas. The following points are understood:

1-that England needs the added Arab (6 or 7) votes in the UN to counteract the swollen Russian franchise of separate "Republics" and sattelites.

2-that England(and ourselves) need the Middle East Oil, hence the cooperation of the Arabs for this and perhaps other reasons.

However, since England subsidizes the Arab "princes" heavily, they will do your bidding. Hence the fiction that by living up to the Bafour Declaration, which you stanchly promised to uphold and carry out in your pre-election promises, you will displease the Arabs, is ~~is~~ taken seriously by no one. The Arabs are an unorganized conglomeration ruled by a few chiefs whom you have in your pay, and they issue the orders. "Civil War between the Arabs and Jews" is well understood here as a smoke screen and nothing more. Even if trouble broke out, the Jews need no help and will handle it alone. As to Civil War, the Arab chiefs have it constantly despite your subsidies "to keep the peace".

Another proposition is: does appeasement of pro Axis Arabs (the Mufti included) pay dividends in the long run? How did Chamberlain fare? It always fails because it advertises weakness. "To facilitate the settlement of Jews in Palestine" however, as definitely promised by a First rate Power, is no weakness even tho the situation is aggravated by friction caused by the long injustice. It is not weakness to give in to a small child whose wrigglings have scratched one over a dispute. The World would applaud as courageous and magnanimous, a face-about in just deference to principle and common honesty. England's "stocks" in the eyes of the World would go up immeasurably. Unfortunately now, it is at a low level.

No help is needed from the United States "to keep order", as the present method of "keeping order" is like trying to force on a tight shoe that does not fit.

No loud announcements of a new policy are needed. Just quietly withdraw opposition to entry of Jewish refugees, without fanfare, and nothing further will be heard of the entire matter, and England will be rid of one of its worst headaches, and gain an ally besides whom you don't have to subsidize with heavy English Pounds, and more reliable besides. Despite all your grooming of the Arab chiefs, where would they stand if in a moment when your back was against a wall, some one made them a higher bid? Is there any doubt when you deal with people who have no principle?

Yes, it requires courage to do right, but it pays.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Jaffy

25

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249 46 71

LAW OFFICES
SAMUEL T. KAPLAN
MARKET ST. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
JUNIPER AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

SUITE 503

SAMUEL T. KAPLAN
JOSEPH E. KAPLAN

TELEPHONE
RITTENHOUSE 6-2706

INDEXED

March 1, 1947

Right Honorable Clement Attlee
10 Downing Street
London, England

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you as an American citizen and a Philadelphia lawyer. One of the greatest thrills of my life was your victory over Churchill's party; and I, like millions of other Americans, rejoiced over your billiant victory. We expected great things of your regime, and we expected you to keep your pledge on immigration to Palestine. Now you have broken your pledge and let us down.

The utterings, and especially the recent attack on President Truman, of your inept Foreign Secretary Bevin were untrue, unwarranted and despicable.

Most of the members of the Congress and Senate of the United States resent Bevin's attack as untrue and as a lame excuse for your regime's failure.

I am enclosing merely one of the many newspaper editorials on Bevin's unfortunate remarks, which apparently had your approval. This clipping is from the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated February 27, 1947. The Inquirer is a Republican anti-administration newspaper and does not usually support Mr. Truman.

Unless your regime immediately changes its attitude and lives up to the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission, you are going to lose most of your friends in our country. I appeal to you to oust your present Foreign Minister, and to immediately open the doors to immigration to Palestine. Haven't these unfortunate peoples suffered enough? Are you and Bevin trying to take Hitler's place?

Very truly yours,

S. T. Kaplan

SAMUEL T. KAPLAN

STK:ZK
ENCL:

62

OUT FILE

Registry No. E2149/46/31. FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

Dft'ee.

27 Mar 1947

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter addressed to the Prime Minister by Samuel J. Kaplan of Philadelphia.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

U.S. 241 .3

Chancery.
W Zan

63

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

27th March, 1947.

(E.2149/46/31).

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by Samuel F. Kaplan of Philadelphia.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

# Bevin's Charge on Palestine Is More Buck-Passing

64

British Foreign Secretary Bevin's plaint in the House of Commons that American politics wrecked the possibility of an amicable settlement of the Palestine problem is one more shocking addition to the pattern of evasion, blame-shifting and ineptitude which has become the hall-mark of Britain's administration of its Palestine mandate.

Considering the manner in which it was construed abroad, the timing of President Truman's renewed appeal last October—during the Congressional election campaign—for the immediate admission of 100,000 war-weary European Jews into Palestine was unfortunate. But the further background of this latest side-stepping by the British Government is interesting.

In August, 1945, Mr. Truman first asked Prime Minister Attlee that permission be granted for 100,000 Jewish refugees to enter Palestine. Instead of accepting or rejecting this proposal, Britain three months later suggested an Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry to learn the facts in the Holy Land issue, the strong implication being that the British Government would approve the plan to admit 100,000 Jews if the Committee found it practicable. The United States agreed to the committee arrangement.

Last spring the committee, in an exhaustive report, recommended that "100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution." But the British still didn't act.

Thus it was that in October—against the advice, it is true, of some of his political advisers—President Truman made another appeal to the British Government for the 100,000 Jews. And now, almost five months later, Secretary Bevin charges that the President's plea ruined the hope of reaching a Palestine solution. It is a remarkable record.

What was the proposed settlement, the scuttling of which Mr. Bevin imputes to Mr. Truman? Have the British people ever been told what it was? Was it a plan or just another bit of wishful thinking? We ought to be a change of Governments.

In the face of his Government's appalling failure on this and many other grave issues, Mr. Bevin's plea for another chance for Britain in Palestine before the tragic case is turned over to the United Nations is far from reassuring. It appears to us that there is no prospect that this problem can be solved by the present British Government. If the British people want to try again for a Palestine settlement their first step obviously should be a change of Governments.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, THURS

# Truman Rejects Charge Of Bevin on Palestine

**Continued From First Page**

campaign record, it was "almost astonishing" that Bevin should have accused Mr. Truman of playing politics with the Holy Land crisis.

Chairman Robert A. Taft, of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said Bevin and the British Government appeared to have "repudiated the whole basis on which they were negotiating with the Jewish Agency."

Senator Owen Brewster (R., Me.), said Bevin's own Labor Party came out "on the eve of the British elections" for wholesale Jewish immigration into the Holy Land.

**'SACRIFICIAL GOAT'**

"What were the motivations of Mr. Bevin in repudiating these pledges after the election and denouncing anynoe wh odared to take them seriously?" Brewster demanded.

He charged that Bevin was "seeking a sacrificial goat" in America to take the blame for the failure of British policy in Palestine.

Chairman Charles A. Eaton (R., N. J.), of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, criticized Bevin's remarks as "fraught with passion and fear."

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency, one of the main protagonists in the struggle for the Holy Land, also came to Mr. Truman's defense.

**'SHEER MOONSHINE'**

Moshe Shertok, political chief of the Agency, who arrived here from London a short time ago, denied Bevin's charge that the Palestine negotiations were wrecked by President Truman's statement. He told a press conference that the negotiations at the time were far from solution and nothing could have prevented the breakdown.

Shertok also dismissed as "sheer moonshine" Bevin's statement that the Jewish Agency was dominated from New York City.

(Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Washington representative of the Jewish Agency, said in London that Bevin's speech was "incorrect, misleading, fantastic and bewildering.")

**CABINET BACKS BEVIN**

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UP).—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin made his allegation that President Truman wrecked Palestine negotiations with the full knowledge of the rBitish Cabinet, a high government source said today.

Bevin felt that the time had come to be "entirely frank," and he believed his statement necessary to offset "undeserved criticism" of British policy in Parliament, the informant said.

**HASTE BY U.N. SOUGHT**

The same informant made it known that Sir Alexander Cadogan, British chief delegate to the United Nations, is discussing with Secretary-General Trygve Lie the possibility of getting U.N. action on Palestine before the scheduled assembly meeting in September.

(U.N. sources in Lake Success, however, virtually ruled out the possibility of a special session to consider the dispute.)

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# Unjust Attack On President Truman

# BEVIN'S BLUNDER

(THE WASHINGTON POST)

There will be many explanations of Mr. Bevin's foolish performance in the House of Commons. The White House characterization of it as "most unfortunate and misleading" is restrained. For a year Mr. Bevin has been feeling so unwell as to arouse much speculation about his successor. The burdens of office, indeed, have proved onerous for a number of Mr. Attlee's ministers. Mr. Bevin's temper has suffered along with his condition.

## Ireland's Muddle Repeated

Just as Ireland used to excite the irascibility of Tory ministers of a former day, so composure seems to desert Mr. Bevin on the mention of Palestine. He used to brag that he would stake his reputation on his success in finding a solution for Palestine. His failure has been due to a number of reasons. In the words of the London *Economist,* he has been "dogged by those traditional strategic considerations which haunt the Foreign Office." He has stubbornly refused to face the merits of a real plan of partition such as is advocated by, among others, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech-Jones. And he has shown the same irresolution of which he was guilty during the negotiations over the loan from America.

## Bevin's Delays Broke Faith

It was Mr. Bevin who sought to put off the issue of Palestine by suggesting the setting up of the Anglo-American Commission. The report of this commission, published last April, was unanimous. It called for immediate entry of 100,000 homeless Jews from Europe. Thereupon President Truman issued a statement backing the conclusion, but the British balked, and the delay and unsureness served to goad Arab opposition. To read Mr. Bevin's speech, one would imagine that Mr. Truman only got around to a comment on immigration last October 4. The fact is, as yesterday's White House statement makes clear, that as far back as August 31, 1945, Mr. Truman had urged that the doors of Palestine be thrown open, the occasion being a report brought back from Germany by Earl G. Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration. To be sure, the October 4 statement smacked of electioneering. This *The Post* itself asserted in commenting on the President's statement, but, in fact, Mr. Truman was merely restating a position he had expressed on two previous occasions. That the statement "spoiled" Mr. Bevin's Palestine negotiations is absurd. There could have been no negotiations worthy of the word if Mr. Bevin was trying to duck the issue over immigration.

## Bevin's Disguise Transparent

The conclusion is inescapable that Mr. Bevin is trying to disguise his failure by making himself a martyr. But he cannot exculpate himself

# *Politics Denied on Palestine*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UP). —The White House tonight rejected as "unfortunate and misleading" British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's charge that President Truman wrecked the Palestine negotiations last October by politically-inspired statements on the Jewish question.

"The impression that has arisen from yesterday's debate in the British Parliament that America's interest in Palestine and the settlement of Jews there is motivated by partisan and local politics is most unfortunate and misleading," a formal White House statement, issued by Charles G. Ross, press secretary, said.

**REAFFIRMED ATTITUDE**

Bevin had asserted that Mr. Truman, by speaking out on the eve of Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, had caused the collapse of British-Arab-Jewish negotiations last October.

To that, the White House retorted bluntly that Mr. Truman was merely reaffirming the attitude toward Jewish immigration into Palestine which this Government has maintained publicly since the summer of 1945.

"This attitude was and is based upon the desire of the President to advance a just solution of the Palestine problem," the White House said.

**LEADERS ATTACK BEVIN**

As for Bevin's assertion that Mr. Truman raised the Jewish immigration question at that particular time to win Jewish votes for the Democratic Party in the November elections, the White House said:

"America's interestin Palestine is of long and continuing standing. It is a deep and abiding interest shared by our people without regard to their political affiliations."

Even more emphatic denunciation of Bevin's attack on the President came from Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress.

Senate minority leader Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.), said that in view of the British Labor Party's own

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

strategic considerations which haunt the Foreign Office." He has stubbornly refused to face the merits of a real plan of partition such as is advocated by, among others, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech-Jones. And he has shown the same irresolution of which he was guilty during the negotiations over the loan from America.

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## Bevin's Disguise Transparent

The conclusion is inescapable that Mr. Bevin is trying to disguise his failure by making himself a martyr. But he cannot exculpate himself by such a transparent device. Nor will he maintain himself in the good graces of his party, we venture to say, by his irresponsible effort to pass the buck to President Truman. Of late he has been accused by the left-wingers in the Labor majority of being in the American pocket. His speech may seem to him a demonstration of his independence. But the left-wingers are not likely to be more than momentarily impressed. They will recall the platform of their own party.

## Blot on British Record

Plainly and unmistakably the Labor Party before it came to power opposed the 1939 White Paper curtailment of Jewish immigration into the Holy Land as a betrayal of the Jews and a truckling to the Arabs. As Mr. Morrison declared the White Paper was "a cynical breach of pledges." As soon as Labor assumed office, the Laborites declared, they would expunge the "blot" from the British record. Yet Mr. Bevin belligerently declares that the White Paper will continue to govern Britain's policy in Palestine. Thus the impairment of the good faith of the Labor Party must be of far more consequence to the Labor left-wingers than the demonstration of Bevin's independence of America.

## Attack on President Truman Unmerited

A more blundering speech could not be imagined. It has left Mr. Bevin in a pretty pickle with everybody but those followers of the Grand Mufti who did all they could in Britain's gravest peril to bring about her defeat.

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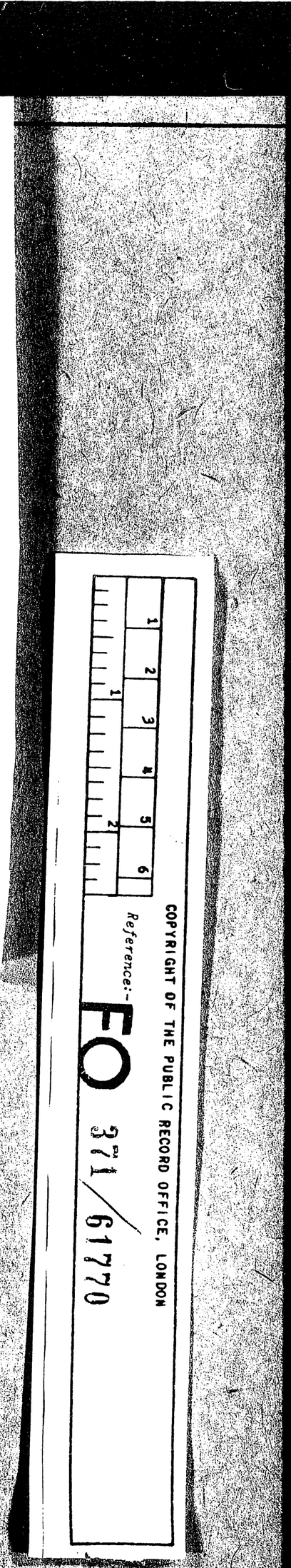
**Continued on Page 6, Column 3**



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66

ALBERT ERVINE
[illegible] STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

27th Feb 1947

R3-3

Rt Hon Prime Minister Attlee or Foreign Secy

Dear Mr Atlee; or Mr Bevan

U49 46 71

INDEXED

Please pardon this boldness.

I am a Loyal British Subject from Belfast, Ireland living here for my health

I pray daily for you, and fully sympathize with you in all the worries which have sprung up around you. many of which you have inherited from former administration

But when I heard you attributing unworthy motives to Mr. Trueman I felt much hurt, and dreaded the effect.

That evil effect is now evident here, and I dread the consequences.

During my long life - 87 years - I have often attributed motives, and I was wrong every time.

Only God knows the heart.

No one could blame you for expressing your opinion that Mr Trueman's interference in Palestine had a detremental effect, but attributing motive is blameworthy

You may have said it in a moment of

ALBERT ERVINE
536 BEVERLY STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FLA. U.S.A.

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embarrasment or irritation
and I hope you will find it possible, without loss of dignity to placate the President + people of the U.S.

Most Humbly
Your Fellow Brethren
Albert Ervine

68 Js. worried by Mr Bevin statement
about Pr. Minister + Palestine

Open Letter to Mr.Ernest Bevin, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the "ritish "mpire, c/o the "onorable "hief-"ditor of the "" i m e s", " o n d o n.

Foreign Dept 2749 46 21 69

"entleman,

Permit me,please,a simple mortal of your own generation, (birth-year 1886),without being inmodest and specially on account of my jewish faith and nationality,to respectfully submit the following analysis regarding the question of P a l e s t i n e,whose Mandatory Power,Great-Britain has the honor to be for about twenty five years and the solution of which important problem you are now intending to transfer to the Supreme Council of the League of the United Nations,within the month of September next,according to the information of the daily press:

Sir John Robert Seely. In view of better illustrating my thought,I beg leave to quote a few sentences from this Great British Historian's work,"The Expansion of England",when mentionning the History of the British Empire : "Indeed it is not easy to approve the conduct of those who built up Greater "Britain.....In some pages of these annals there is a real elevation of "thought and an intention at least of righteous dealing.....The crimes , "on the other hand,are such as have been most universal in colonisation.... "The English State then,in what direction and towards what goal has been "advancing?The words which jump to our lips in answer are,liberty,democracy ".....(page - )."- Frankly said,I dont see the compatibility of your manner of dealing in Palestine with Sir Seely's answer -LIBERTY & DEMOCRACY,unless you might adhere to the other way of colonisation,previousely mentionned o? "I am further quoting:"The mother-country,having once for all ceased to be "a stepmother and to make unjust claims and impose annoying restrictions , "and since she wants her colonies as an outlet for population and trade , "and since on the other hand,the colonies must feel that there is risk,not "to say also intellectual impoverishment,in independance-since finally "intercourse is ever increasing-it seems possible that our colonial Empire "so called,may more and more deserve to be called Greater Britain and that "the tie may become stronger and stronger..."(page 122).- You may answer in return,"Sir Seely's quotations dont concern any mandate-territories and "are only speaking of colonies,so there is no reason of comparing." - Right you are,"comparaison n'est pas raison",say the frenchmen,but I am at a loss to understand why should the Jews refuse Palestine of getting the

Seventh Dominion of the British Empire,if LIBERTY & DEMOCRACY would be the final goal aimed at by the competent quarters ? - Just look at Colonel Wedgwood's own words in that direction:"Do we,or do we not,want to have the new Israel a Dominion within the British Empire ?"(page 1-Seventh Dominion)"..."Presumably,the best reasons for wanting the Jews in the family "are that their friendship and custom are worth having and that we have so "many traits in common....."There are some fourteen million Jews in exis- "tence,well peppered over the world.....,but those that remain in Ameri- "ca are better to have as friends,than ennemies."(page 2&4)

Actual status of the Jews. I shall further quote Colonel Wedgwood : "What has happened to the Jews at the moment is that their status has im- "proved.They hold up their heads and can answer back rather sharply,where "previousely they washed their hands with invisible soap and acquiesced "with alacrity to all that was said or done.They yessed the world.Now they "require consideration,expect it and get it."( page 125).

Conduct of British Administration. While the late Colonel Wedgwood did perfectly understand the point,your officials,I regret to say,are still keeping to the wrong policy,exactly as it has been the case at the time when this gentleman still lived and personally studied the matter on the spot. "Indeed,British military circles in Egypt were pledged to Feisal and Hus- "sein and the Arab nationalists.In their arrangement for a peace settlement "there was no room for Jewish Homeland,and when they were overruled by the "British Government,they became only reluctant agents for that Government; "enthusiasm in their service was dashed.Indeed,for some years,they imagined "that they could reverse the policy of the Government and they were not too "nice in the methods they employed to that end;officials,who are dragged "along,are never helpful and as the resentment could not be shown conven- "niently at home,it was indicated the more clearly to the Jews(page 6)". Well,what is the result of such an adverse conduct,incompatible with the prescriptions of the mandate ? -Total discontentment,continual protests and even terroristic acts.I have never been in favour of terroristic acts, but cannot without laying a special stress upon the illegal proceedings by the British authorities,which do fully explain the reaction.You cannot expect from young men,gone through the fire,through the calamities of the World War II,through the barbarities of Maidanek,Oswiecin,Dachau,Tremblin,etc.,to accept such cruel proceedings,plunderings,spoilings by the"allied British forces"whom they fought together against Germany.

- - -

This is the reality and instead of forcing these young people to the extremity, I expect from an experienced and wise statesman of your standing, immediately to choice the way of humanism and condescension, of trying to winn the sympathies of these patriots and the whole palestinian population by a radical change ofyour policy to the better and in full conformity with the Mandate for Palestine.- Ishall further quote the late Colonel Wedgwood: "In a world of"Realpolitik" nothing is done for disinterested motives. We "must be trying to get from them some political,or commercial,or financial "advantage.But,if it is worth our while to make friends with the Jews,it may well be worth while for other people to do so too.After all, no harm is done by civility;if the English find the Jews worth courting,why not court them too ?"(page 1-6).-"But let us be under no misapprehension on this matter; "it is still possible to throw Palestine into the arms and under shield of "the League of Nations,instead of into the British Union."(page 5)-
- Dont you think,Mr.Bevin,these are rather prophetic words to be exactly applied to the actual situation,when you are going to the League of the United Nations,instead of looking straight forward and of sticking to liberty and democracy.You may still rest assured that p e t r o l is not important enough for w o r l d o p i n i o n ,for justifying the full neglect of the engagements the British Empire did arrive at as a Mandatory Power. Let us see the meaning of the Mandate,explained by its creators:
Mr.David Lloyd George."..... The notion that jewish immigration would have to be artificially restricted in order to ensure that the Jews should be a permanent minority never entered into the heads of anyone engaged in framing the policy.That would have been regarded as unjust and as a fraud on the people to whome we were appealing."
Balfour,at War Cabinet meeting."It did not necessarily involve the early es- "tablishment of an independent jewish state,which was a matter of gradual "development in accordance with the ordinary laws of political evolution." (David Lloyd George,volume II,page 1107).
President Wilson." I am persuaded that the Allied Nations,with the fullest "concurrence of our Government and our people are agreed that Palestine "shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish Commonwealth(L.L.G.,v.II,p.1240).
Well,Mr.Bevin,dont you see it is a-f r a u d to our Jewish people,keeping the doors of Palestine C l o s e d up and why ?
- What a cruel irony of fate,the British Autorities to force i n n o c e n t p o o r p e o p l e,a g a i n s t-any i d e a of h u m a n i s m,to r e m a i n in c o n c e n t r a t i o n c a m p s at C y p r u s , t h a t v e r y i l e annexed to the B r i t i s h E m p i r e by the B r i t i s h J e w at the P e a c e B e r l i n C o n g r e s s. Can you i m a g i n e any m o r e b a r b a r o u s w a y of g r a t i t u d e to the L o r d B e a c o n s f i e l d, of employing Cyprus as a prison for his descendants ?
If personally,I am simply revolted about this false step of the British politics,at my age of s i x t y,you can easily conceive how the boiling blood of our young patriots may react against such an illegal proceeding, only because of the evaporations of p e t r o l disturbing the heads of diplomacy,instead of c l a r i f y i n g t h e m.
You may still return:"What about the Arabs" ? "We have to get their con- "sentment for any steps we might undertake in Palestine." -My reply:
Merits of the Arabs,in Palestine. The Chief Mufti,El Hussseini,the instigator of several"pogroms"(bloodsheds)in Palestine in the past,has had the honor of getting the Traitor to the United Nations,when personally visiting Hitler and Mussolini,when pushing the speaks and comments against the Allied Nations at Radio Bari in Arabic language.This Chief still remains at the Head of the Arab League(What a shame ? )Any other "merits",please ? - O yes, I nearly forgot - the p e t r o l p r o d u c t i o n o u t s i d e o f P a l e s t i n e .Does there exist any more cynic explanation for the sympathies and the preference of the British,granted to the Arabs,instead of bringing their conscience nearer to c u l t u r e,to g r a t i t u d e for contributions in the past by the J e w s ? And what about the SIX MILLIONS OF VICTIMS,given by the Jews ? No other nation did lose so tremendous a quantity of people during the World War II,as an ennemy No. I to Hitler and British Statesmen dare leave this catastrophic event under fullest silence.All nations,even the most little ones,like Albany,Luxembourg etc.have the right of Members to the United Nations,or will be admitted to the League,soon or late,and the Jewish Nation has to remain o u t s i d e . And where are the merits of the Jewish Brigade,Jewish industry,trade,agriculture,in favour of the United Nations ? Where are the merits of Jewish partisans in the whole of Europe(My niece was killed at Plovdiv).Where are the merits of the polit.prisonners ?(My nephew was sentenced 15 years empr.) And the sense of all these sacrifices ? - They all seem to be less heavy and important than p e t r o l ,in the aera of culture & civilisation.

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"e now arrive, Mr. Bevin, to the question of t h e g i v e n p r o m i s e s by the Labour Party, to which your own Government has the honor to belong to when being in opposition:
Internat. Socialist. Conference. This Conference, on March 4th, 1945, adopted the following resolution: "The International Labour Movement has never accepted any discrimination between the populations of different races, or creeds in any country, in which they have settled. It has always put forward the fruitful principle of the equality of rights and steadily opposed anti-Semitism..." The time has come moreover, when the civilised world must recognise the existence of Palestine, as a fact and must guarantee to the jewish people the full opportunity of their National Home."
The "Daily Herald" wrote on the 11th of XI 1945. "The British Labour Party re-
"calls with pride that in the dark days of the Great War they associated
"themselves with the ideal of a National Home in Palestine for the Jewish
"People and that ever since the annual conferences of the Party have repea-
"tedly affirmed their enthusiastic support of the effort towards its re-
"alisation."-There you are. You see, Mr. Bevin, the question is: to be or not to be, and we, as Jews, naturally are for "y e s" and without waiting any longer, as the calamities we did go through during the World War II dont admit any half ways. The Jews will and are e n t i t l e d t o l i v e a s r i g h t a n d w o r t h y c i t i z e n s i n t h e i r o w n t e r r i t o r y. I shall again quote something in favour of my argument:
G. F. Schlatter. Emancipation of Jews. Everybody is entitled to be a man in the full sense of the word, and should not be hindered of being so by any other restrictions, than those existing in his own nature...." (page 114 ).
"Nationality is the trunk upon which humanism unfolds itself as the blos-
"som and fruit of mankind. Only the right citizen, can be a right man and
"only a worthy member of his state is a right citizen." (page 116 ).
-You see that a Jewish State must exist for a Jewish Nation, as other - wise our people could not develop themselves and get in connection with the state life, that is also the only way of taking part in the spiritual and material development of mankind.
"The roses cannot flourish and there are no grapes before the time of ma-
"turity arrives, thus the ideas of humanism and love too can only get their
"real shape, when the heads and hearts of mankind are fully imbued by them.
"No, however, to the man, who is predestinated by the world spirit as birthhe
"helper of the circulating time, yet to suffocate the child, instead of as-
"sisting its birth." (page 119).

I dont admit for a moment that Mr. Bevin should be able of committing an homicide, instead of getting the birthhelper of the JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE in the name of justice and equity to our martyr-people since over two thousend years of sufferings and prosecutions.

I think, this used to be, at least, during my stay in England, many years ago, that every Englishman belongs to a Church, so I willingly touch this section too, in view of completing my circonspection :
"Whoso rewarded evil for good, evil shall not depart from his house."
(Proverbs, XVII, 13 .)
"So shall ye divide this land unto you according to the tribes of Israel.
"And it shall come to pass that you shall divide it by lot for an inheri-
"tance unto you and to the strangers that sojourn among you, who shall be-
"get children among you, and they shall be unto you as the home-born among
"the children of Israel; they shall have inheritance with you among the
"tribes of Israel. And it shall come to pass, that in what tribe the stranger
"sojourneth, there shall ye give him his inheritance, saith the Lord Jehovah
(Ezekiel, 47, 21 to 23 .) - You see, Mr Bevin, what our opinion is for the neighbours of ours, the worthy Arabs of Palestine, who are really getting a sensibly better standard of life, thanks to the Jewish labour market. Is not this the ideal of the Labour Party as well, Mr. Bevin, please ?
"Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us ? Why do we deal
"treachercusely every man against his brother, profaning the Covenant of
"our Fathers?" ( Malachi, II, 10 .)
"Therefore hearken unto me, ye men of understanding ; far be it from God,
"that he should do wickedness, and from Almighty, that he should commit
"iniquity. For the work of a man will He render unto him, and cause every
"man to find according to his ways." (Job XXXIV, 10 & 11 .)
"Thou shalt no more be termed Desolate: but thou shalt be called Hephzi-
"bah and thy land Beulah....." (Isaiah , 62, 4 .). You certainly have heard, Mr. Bevin about the marvelous attainments by our young people in Palestine "he socialist way of proceeding is absolutely the same. Why not admitting and encouraging our efforts, instead of putting artificial obstacles a - gainst immigration, under pretext - the Arabs dont adhere to. Be straight forward and recognise that the only difficulty lies with the p e t r o l m a g n a t e s, w h o d o n t a d m i t a n y o t h e r e t h i c s t h a n t h e i r p o c k e t s. Admitting this, we could easily sit down to the green table and give to Caesar, what belongs to Caesar, while the engagements re Palestine would be exactly fulfilled.

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Perhaps may it not be quite superfluous of pointing out the moral posi - tion upon which may be standing the various elements in Palestine, when opposing the draconic steps undertaken by the military forces. I shall quote a few sentences from Jean Jacques Rousseau, the father of the frenc revolution, contained in his
Social Contract, as follows: "The stronger man is never strong enough, "for being always the master, if he does not transferm his strength into "right and the obedience - into duty." (Chapter III, page 15).
"If one has to obey to force, he does not need obeying on duty; and if "one is not forced to obey, one is not bound to neither." (page [illegible]).
"As long as people are forced to obey and do obey, they proceed alright; "but as soon as they can deliver themselves from the yoke, they do it, "they proceed far better." (page [illegible]).
"here you are, Mr. Bevin. We are no savages nor semicultural people of the colonies. One has to treat us as people with culture and dignity, as the "ation of the Bible, of the Decalogue; of Jehuda Halevy and Maimonides; of Mendelssohn and Spinoza; of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Reading; of Professor Harold Lasky and Leon Blum; of Henry Botgenthau and Bernhard Baruch and thousends of other sons of our nation.
"The Dutch, the Swiss, the Greeks, the Irish, all the little peoples, who hav "struggled, suffered and gained their freedom-need no man's sympathy now. "They have achieved their homeland. With the Jews, this is not so, and they "have suffered far more and far longer than others." ("Seventh Dominion", Colonel Wedgwood, page [illegible]). It is sufficiently clear, I suppose ?
Crown Lands. What about the support accorded to the Jews, by granting them sufficient land for labouring, according to the Mandate ?
"..... hen we have taken over the Mandate it was assumed, probably right ly, that much of Palestine was Crown land, which the Jews could lease from "the Crown." But gradually, as the demand for land grew, as civilisation "brought law and law created title, less and less land was found without "a claimant owner..... Government officials accepted as genuine claims which the Turks would have laughed at, and Crown lands became private "property for all time- only, this private property remains still unused. ("Seventh Dominion", page [illegible]).-
Legitimation. Now to the reason of my addressing to Yourgoodself in such a frank and straight way.
I think of having the moral right for so doing on account of my full sympathy towards the British country and nation, since several decades; - further, on account of my having always been a pioneer for the promotion of cordial relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain- being one of the initial members of the "Bulgarian-British Association", at Sofia and its first treasorer for several years; -further, on account of my having represented the British industry at this end, since about three decades at least; further, on account of my considering the British people as being the nearest to our notions of the Bible - it used to make me a strong impression, when being in England on a Sunday, and seeing all trade and industrial centres fully closed and no spirits, whisky etc. available within 6 miles of the town.
And now, after such a blind confidence in British fairness and righteousness, such a desillusion regarding Palestine ?
No, this is absolutely inadmissible and excluded. There must be a way, where there is a will. Better later than never.
I positively rely upon some favourable solution, as it is bound to be one, if Great Britain responds with fidelity to our fidelity, with fair play to our straight-forwardness and contributions during the World Wars I and II and remain, Honorable Mr. Bevin, willingly expecting to get some sign of life from your part, with anticipated thanks

respectfully yours

My private address:
Abraham Asriel,
" Rossiza" 5,
Sofia - Bulgaria.

73

OUT FILE

Registry No. E2149/46/31 FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

Dear Chancery, 27 Mar 1947.

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter addressed to Mr Bevin by Nathaniel Gates, M.D. of Detroit

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

Chancery.
W'ton.

HB. 24/3

OUT FILE

74

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

27th March, 1947.

(E.2149/46/31).

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Bevin by Nathaniel Gates, M.D., of Detroit.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

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NATHANIEL GATES, M. D.
10 PETERBORO
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

February 20, 1947.

Hon. Ernest Bevin
Foreign Secretary
London, England.

21946 P1

Honorable Sir:

I am enclosing a news-paper statement published in the Detroit News today. I do not know how accurate this report is, but I do know that a big and very important percentage of American Jews are not in sympathy with the campaign of terror which is being waged in Palestine.

In my mind, the future peace of the world rests in the closest alliance between Great Britan and the United States. Certainly no one can trust the duplicity of Russia in view of her condition before Germany attacked Poland and her subsequent behavior in the United Nations Conferences.

Lord Disraeli in the House of Lords is reported to have once said, "All the Jews want is to be let alone." A great portion of American Jews like myself want to be regarded as Americans or members of the English-speaking race. We do not want to be attacked by any representative or our own or any other government. I think your job has been a difficult and exhausting one and in view of the difficulties, you have acted sincerely and fairly in every possible way. Can you not correct the impression which is rapidly gaining ground that you are Anti-Semitic, or at least hostile to Jews. Why not localize the Palestine situation and deal with it as the fanaticism of a segment of the Jewish people and not as an expression of the Jews of the world.

Many of us, in America, think that Great Britain would be better off if she dumped the whole Palestine situation into the lap of the United Nations and withdrew her Empire forces.

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NATHANIEL GATES, M. D.
10 PETERBORO
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN



There has been an organized and higly aggressive movement of Arabs in this country to place the sole responsibility for the situation in Palestine squarely upon the shoulders of the British. I think they are more responsible, perhaps, than any of the American Jews, whose financial contributions are for the purpose of helping the displaced Jews in Europe find a haven.

I hope you will not consider this communication in an unsympathetic vein, but an expression of great respect for you and your people, and above all, a desire to have you clarify your own position in this deplorable matter.

I beg to remain,

Respectfully
Nathaniel Gates.

NG:w

Nathaniel Gates, M.D.

# Bevin Lashes Jews of U.S.

## Insists They Blocked Palestine Solution

LONDON, Feb. 20. — (U.P.) — Ernest Bevin, foreign secretary, blames American Jewry for the British failure to solve the Palestine problem, newspapers friendly to the Conservative Party reported today.

Bevin was said to have lashed out at American Jews at a caucus of critical Laborite members of Parliament.

The Evening Standard quoted Bevin as saying, "If I had only had to deal with British Jewry, I could have reached a temporary solution which would have insured tranquility for 20 years."

In this time, Bevin reportedly argued, a permanent arrangement could have been made. Britain is referring the Palestine issue to the United Nations for settlement.

One member of Parliament was said to have charged that Bevin's Palestine policy was based on Arabian oil considerations and a general anti-Soviet attitude.

Bevin was quoted as replying:

"The future security of this country is entirely dependent on good relations with America, and I am acting on that basis in order to see that never again is 1939-41 repeated, when this country stood alone.

"I also want good relations with Soviet Russia, but if Soviet Russia wants to drive a wedge between us and America, or America tried to work us against Russia, I am not going to play."

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**"Wisdom from above is gentle", Take my God given advice for it will delight the sons of God and give consolation to the sons of the world with understanding.**

To the Principals of Palastine Conference,
Ernest Bevin Esqr,
Sir,

In the Palastine Conference **Re-partition** Mr Bevin you are quite right in your opinion - that Palastine cannot be partitioned at all as Palastine is not the country of the, Arabs, neither of the Moslems, It is a country where our God worked wonders, and it is a christian country, and the Jews are its inhabitants and it is the country of the Jewish nation by inheritance.

Now His Majesty late King Gorge V has said that the Holy Bible is the first of the national treasures, now to prove Palastine we have to search the Holy Bible; for the hidden treasure. And here is the word of Almighty God, and the Royal house of England are believers from the time of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria; and because of it, England cannot be shaken by any power in the world, even to the end of the world, and here I say unto your kindness that God Almighty has given England the Supremacy of three quarter of the world and none can pluck it out of her hand - So you English people must not be proud for my saying; but must humble yourselves under the Almighty hand of God and have to fear God, and do the right thing. Even to this one country, and that is for Palastine, as this country is God's country and the Jews are looking to the help of God, and that is why they are not attending the Palastine conference, and that is the opinion of the Jews.

And God Almighty has power more greater than the population of the whole world put together and none can deny this.

As it is plainly said with God all things are possible; but not with man of the world. And Palastine, has become the corner of trouble, and with it God is now testing the British Empire in general with the people of Palastine. By inheritence the couutry in question belong to the Jews, as England is for Englishmen and the Arabs are a nation of Arabia, and they are moslems, and they are a set of disobedient creatures of God, and now God is waiting to see the plan of the British Government, now all the truth we find in the Holy Bible, and if the, British are believers in the son of God they can easily decide the dispute between the Jews and the Arabs, and for this they must open the Holy Bible to see the testimony of Palastine It is written in prophet Isaiah 13 Ch: 3 to 22 verses, Read and understand God's message through his Holy Prophet - And also read St John 4 Ch: 22 verse which Saith Jesus, We know what we worship: for salvation is of the Jews, there again St John 19 Ch: Read 19, 21 & 22 verses - This is a true testimony of God, and if you dont attend to this country and adjust the whole trouble to right, then what will God decide us to be. Then we will find ourselves most miserable by going to love the world, then the love of God is not in us; though God has given us three quarter of the world and yet we do not want to give a foot of ground to our poor brother Even from the country that God kept for His purpose, and to give it to his childern the Jews, when the time comes for their return -

The talks of Palastine conference will be going on for a long time and its decision is in the hand of God- And we must not be displeased with the Jews - As they are terrorising and this is a foolish way, as man cannot fight man and take a country, unless it is done with good means, that is decently and in peace; but not to use violence, and violence is evil and violence cannot work the justice of God or of man - so that is a foolish way, with evil understanding -

But more over I believe that God will bring to justice, as it is written, for God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil Eccles 12 - 14

O God Almighty our Heavenly father, I pray unto thee to have mercy and Compassion on the big souls of the world, and I pray and ask of thee to give them wisdom knowledge and understanding to decide the future of Palastine, and to have mercy on the Jews, who are struggling to gain their inheritance, and have mercy on their enemies the Arabs, whose country is not Palastine, "God Almighty knows the truth."

So I pray most humbly unto thee O Almighty Father of us all and our Faithful Creator, and with whom all things are possible, even so O Father I pray unto the big men of the world to give them understanding to give this Land to the Jewish nation, and make the Arabs to depart in peace to their country which is Arabia.

Through our Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, and the Saviour of the world to whom be dominion glory & power for ever & ever.— Amen.

Copy of Letter sent on 31.1.47 and as No reply received, and thereby it is now printed and sent as a open letter to all that the world may know and understand that "God is love"

Please acknowledge receipt of this by return Post

Bochs
7.3.47

**"Praise ye the Lord"**
Yours Sincerely in our Lord.

Bochs.
Lieut.
Preacher of the gospel of Peace

# BIBLE OPINION

The Lord Preserveth the faithful Ps. 31-23.

*I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go: I will guide thee with mine eye Ps. 32-8*


Behold, the eye of the Lord is upon them that fear him, upon them that hope in his mercy. Ps. 33-18.

With God all things are possible, all things are possible to him that believeth.

I have set the word always before me because he is at my right hand, I shall not be moved.

My defence is of God, which saveth the upright in heart Ps. 7-10. A good understanding to the men of the world by the preacher of the Gospel of Peace.

If we do the will of God, God's mercy will rest on us therefore-stick to the will of God, and that is not my will, and that is the will of the Father which is in heaven, always Pray and have the heavenly advice and that Only leads perfection to man-Bocks.

And make your heart the Temple of God, then the Holy Spirit will dwell in it for our good through our Lord Jesus Christ the author of our salvation. How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation! Hebrew 2. 3.

Love charity and practice your heart to give, and do not send the poor empty away, do this with a good heart and after doing it, do not grumble within thy heart and forget it for the love of God, as God loveth a cheerful giver. Have always a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man Acts 24-16.

Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.
Say not unto thy neighbour, go and come again, and tomorrow I will give, when thou hast it by thee Prov: 3-27-28.

No man can lie God as God knows our heart therefore fear God and act always righteously and dont pretend to forget and that kind of forgetfulness will put us into great trouble and also to great losses so always fear God and work righteously and God also will make you to flourish and prosper in the world as he said Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth St. Mathew 5-5.

Be ye gentle in all your conversation and reject all harshness be ye loving in general and dont possess a heart of partition as God is love therefore our Lord Jesus said love thy neighbour as thyself and love one another and this the eleveneth commandment and to possess this commandment we have perfrom love as love is not evil and love is God if it be acted in Godliness that is righteousness on the right hand and on the left, having no evil thought within us that is in sincerity and in truth, that is not having a spot or wrinkle within ones own heart. "Praise ye the Lord"

O Almighty Father have mercy and compassion and forgive the sins of thy people and give them wisdom knowledge and understanding that they may come into the light of life, through our Lord Jesus Christ our only mediator and our only saviour of the world to whom be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

*Please Address all Letters,*
Communications, Gifts
and
free-will offering to
LAW. R. BOCKS, (Preacher)
No. 35, Alwis Place,
Polwatte,
Colpetty, Colombo.
Ceylon

**PRAISE THE LORD.**
Printed & Published for the Propagation of the Gospel of Peace
through our Lord Jesus Christ by
**L. R. BOCKS,**
***BIBLE OPINION,***
February. 1947

THE JUBILEE PRESS, BAMBALAPITIYA

Draft to Ldn.

OUT FILE 80

Registry No. E2149/46/31. FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

2) 2 Encl.

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter addressed to H.M. Prime Minister by M. R. Shaber (American Veteran) of Detroit.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

H.B. 24/3

Blamey.
a Lon.

OUT FILE

81

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

27th March, 1947.

(E. 2149/46/31).

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by M. B. Shaber (American Veterans) of Detroit.

Please send a suitable acknowledgement if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

AMVETS

Dept. of Michigan

M. B. SHABER
*Acting Commander*

Enter Jew. 82

# AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

1493 GLYNN COURT

DETROIT 6, MICHIGAN

INDEXED February 28, 1947.

Hon. Clement Atlee,
Prime Minister,
London, England

2149 46 81

Dear Mr. Atlee:

Mr. Bevin's accusation at President Truman is only a scapegoat of his own failure in solving the Palestine problem.

Had the British Government approached the problem from the standpoint of justice to the Jews, who were our real allies in World War I and World War II, they would have gone even farther than President ~~Truman~~ in a liberal Jewish policy. Instead, your Government has had your Arabian oil concessions and naval bases in Palestine uppermost in their mind in approaching this problem.

Mr. Balfour fully realized Jewish contribution to the World War I effort, when he made the Balfour Declaration, as a reward to the Jews. However, your Government has welched on that solemn promise.

You are more interested in siding with Arabs who have collaborated with the Axis Powers during this war.

The entire of Palestine should be made a Jewish homeland for their contribution in this war alone. Let us see you approach this problem with courage and fairness, instead of weakness and bungling. You have certainly muddled this whole affair so far, and have lost the respect of the American people.

Where is British honor? As a veteran of both wars, and Acting Commander of this Department, I believe I speak the feelings of most American Vets.

Yours sincerely,

M. B. Shaber

M. B. Shaber
Acting Commander
Dept. of Michigan

Copy:
Hon. Winston Churchill
London, England

22

North American Dept.
PSK. 13/3

INDEXED

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2149 46 71

2129 "F" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
February 19, 1947

The Right Honorable Earnest Bevin

Honorable Sir,

We university students, meeting at the Union Methodist Church today under the auspices of the American Christian Palestine Committee and the Intercollegiate Zionist Federation of America unanimously resolved the following:

1. that Britain immediately open the doors of Palestine to admit the hundreds of thousands of those Displaced Persons of Europe who must immigrate to Palestine.

2. We urge the United States to make available at once American ships to facilitate the entrance of Jewish Displaced Persons into Palestine.

3. We urge the British Labor Government to discontinue the present terror tactics in Palestine which are destroying basic liberties in violation of the rights of man.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Braver

Arthur Braver
Chairman,
Resolutions Committee

Feb. 28, 1944

Secretary Devin
London, England

INDEXED

2149 46 21

Dear Secretary:-

As an American, may I take the liberty of writing you as to how a great majority of Americans feel towards you and your government, and if it doesn't meet with your approval, just say so is customary with you Englishmen, "we misunderstood."

If I recall correctly the very people you are condemning to a living death.

President and resent your implications. President Roosevelt wouldn't have felt any differently about this matter. It has reached the stage where our greatest and foremost leaders have decided to help Palestine.

The very fact that you've blocked incoming ships from reaching Palestine and putting these long suffering and persecuted people in concentration camps does not make our people feel any too kindly toward you.

Our greatest hope and desire is that "U.N." free Palestine from your domination and permit

are the very people that donned your uniforms and fought for England. In all honesty may I say that was quite unfortunate, particularly that they expected decent treatment in return? Is it perfectly proper to kill an enemy in battle and not fight for justice and freedom from your government?

Fortunately we had newspaper reporters like I. F. Stone working for our newspaper "P. M." and we get true and enlightening facts.

Somehow I think we feel a little too kindly towards your government. It is to our government your people turn to in time of need. It happen to think a great deal of our.

87

these people to live a free and unhampered life

I sincerely hope you do not resent my criticism. In our country this sort of thing is not only welcomed but encouraged.

Hope your minds are open to constructive and useful criticism.

Cordially,
I. Balsam
1127 Fox St.
Bronx, N.Y.

+ OC

OUT FILE

88

Registry No. E2149/46/31

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

20 Mar 1947

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter addressed to the Prime Minister and by Mr Bevin from M. A. Taffy of Chicago.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

W.B. 17/3

Chancery.
W. Fox.

89

OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

(E.2149/46/31) 20th March, 1947.

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Prime Minister and Mr. Bevin from M.A. Jaffy of Chicago.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

183

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 2150

12 MAR

90

Registry Number } E2150/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Del.

No.

New York.

Dated

Received in Registry } 808

11 Mar 1947

12 Mar 1947

Last Paper.

2145

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Palestine, and United Nations.

Refers Palestine 61 Y&Y (E2041/46/31)

Sec' Gen States that Chinese Govt for their part have now approved proposal for appointment of ad hoc committee.

(Minutes.)

U.N. Dept

China Dept.

BM 25/3

H.B. 12/3

(Action completed.)

GSM 22/3

(Ind...)

25/6/48

Next Paper.

~~2149~~

2147

32003 F.O.P.

91

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE
(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No. 808 D. 5.51 p.m 11th March, 1947.

11th March, 1947. R. 11.10 p.m. 11th March, 1947.

Repeated to Washington
Moscow

0 0 0 0

IMMEDIATE
GIANT
LIGHT
SECRET

My telegram No. 767 paragraph 6.

Palestine.

Secretary General states that Chinese Government for their part have now approved proposal for appointment of ad hoc committee.

Foreign Office please pass to Moscow as my telegram No. 108.

[Repeated to Moscow].

185

1947

# E

PALESTINE

E 2178

13 MAR

92

Registry Number } E2178/46/31

FROM T. E. Vaughan-Russell British Consulate

No.

Dated 6th March.

Received in Registry } 19 Feb 1947
13 Feb 1947

"The Tragedy of the Palestine Situation."
Enclosing copy of Arab Bulletin No 17 of 19 Feb 1947. In English & Arabic.
Enclosing article by Mr. Harold Cardozo entitled "The Tragedy of the Palestine Situation."

**Last Paper.**

215-0

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ CV

MAW 24

(Minutes.)

An unusually thoughtful statement.

H. Beeley 13/3

Copy F.O.

WMM 14/3

(Action completed.)

GSW 24/3

(Index.)

25/6/47

**Next Paper.**

2181

32003 F.O.P

93

E 2178

13 MAR

No. 7. /
(5/3/14/230)

HIS Majesty's Consul presents his compliments to H.M. Principal Secretray of State for Foreign Affairs, London and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

*British*.....Consulate....

.....Aleppo,.....

.....

.....19 February..., 193/...47.

*Reference to previous correspondence:*

BRITISH CONSULATE 19 FEB 1947 ALEPPO

*Description of Enclosure.*

| Name and Date. | Subject. |
|---|---|
| Copy of a despatch No.17 dated the 19th February, 1947, from H.M. Consul, Aleppo, addressed to the British Chargé d'Affaires, British Legation, Damascus. | Article by Dr. Alford Carleton "The Tragedy of the Palestine situation." |

3479 17268 (4)

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94

No.17
5/5/14/329

British Consulate,
Aleppo,
19th February, 1947

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a press article prepared by Dr. Alford Carleton, the Head of Aleppo College here, an American who has lived in the Near East for about twenty years and who - because he is regarded rather as an authority on Near Eastern affairs - is occasionally called upon by the U.S.A. Legation to produce reports upon political and social questions. Dr. Carleton has sent the enclosed article to the U.S.A. Legation in Beirut and proposes to have it published in one of the American newspapers. In letting me have a copy of it, he raised no objection when I enquired whether he was willing that I should send copies of the article to you and to other British authorities who might be interested in seeing it.

2. The article was written on the eve of Mr. Bevin's decision that the solution of the Palestine problem would be referred to the U.N.O. and for this reason it loses some of its interest. As an expression of the views of a moderate, unbiassed and well-informed American observer the article, however, would seem to merit some attention, especially the points made in paragraph 8 (section 2) on page 3 and remarks on page 4 of the article.

3. Copies of Dr. Carleton's article have been sent to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to H.M.'s Minister at Beirut and to the High Commissioner for Palestine.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

with great respect,

your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Sgd.) J. R. VAUGHAN-RUSSELL

H.M. Consul.

H.B. Eyres Esq.,
British Chargé d' Affaires,
British Legation,
Damascus.

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## The Tragedy of the Palestine situation.

For centuries philosophers have amused themselves by discussing the outcome should an irresistible force meet an immovable object. The world is now witnessing such an experiment, on a large scale and in terms not of impersonal forces but of the lives and hopes and loyalties of men, women and children. The point of impact is Palestine, just in these days but the opposing forces reach far out over the world and far back into the past.

The irresistible force, in this case, is the longing of a suffering people for a place of security and peace; a longing crystallized by the nationalism of the past fifty years into the dream of a homeland; and that dream whipped into flame by the fears and frustrations of the past fourteen years in Europe. The immovable object is the grim tenacity of a people holding to the land where they have dwelt, and their fathers before them, for many hundreds of years; the land where they built a great civilization, and then fought stubbornly for centuries against foreign oppressors, seemingly to win out to full independence in 1919, but only to be faced by new and powerful rivals for control of the land. The forces at issue are those to which all history and all literature give testimony as those for which men will struggle and, if need be, will die:- the dream of release from desperate suffering, by finding a land to settle down upon; and the determination to defend one's native soil.

Thirty years ago, when the Balfour Declaration was under discussion, there seemed no reason to think that the conflict would be so intense. Quite on the contrary, it all seemed simple enough. The Arab world had been a land of refuge for the Jew for centuries -- centuries during which Jews by the hundreds moved eastward to escape Christian persecution in Europe. Jewish families had been among the most respected merchant families of Turkey and the Arab Lands, through hundreds of years. In the last years of the Ottoman regime, nearly a tenth of the population of the District of Jerusalem was composed of Jews who went there to live in peace and to be buried in the Holy Land when they should die. The number of Jews known to be interested in Zionism was limited, and easily within the possibilities of economic support and of social assimilation in the Holy Land. In view of all those facts, it is easy to see how the Balfour Declaration was issued with full confidence that it would work out peacefully for the mutual good of the Jew and of the Arab -- and in case trouble developed there was always the proviso within it that it was not to be used in a way to prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing population. Palestine was underpopulated, as was most of the Ottoman Empire, and the Jew and the Arab were half-brothers, speaking cognate languages. (Forgetting that a quarrel between brothers is always more bitter than one between strangers!) Why not, then, arrange for the settlement of numbers of Jews in a National Home, but all within the framework of the independent Arab State that was to be set up in accordance with the declared purpose of the Allies in liberating the Arab lands from the Ottoman Turks ? Only a few voices were lifted in warning or protest. The spokesmen of Zionism raised no question of political domination. The leaders of the Arabs were wary, but willing to trust British assurances that the whole question was merely a modification in detail, and not a denial of the basic promises given the Arabs.

The British administration, in turn, seems to have

visualised ./.....

visualised its role as that of administering a peaceful venture in cooperative work and mutual understanding until some time, a fews years later, when democratic processes would be established and the Mandate could be terminated.

Ever since that time, the Palestine Problem has suffered from the curse of over-simplification. Vital changes in the situation have come into being, and have been ignored, or treated as passing trifles. The world economic depression forced an end of the era of generous collaboration between Jew and Arab in the development of the resources of the little country. Hitler and all he stood for changed Zionism from an altruistic labour of love, rebuilding the Holy Land of several religions, into a grim struggle for refuge and survival on the part of one of them. What had been a clear and pleasant stream, watering a green meadow, became a fierce torrent overflowing fields and undermining houses. As the earnestness of the Zionist grew -- reaching even to the psychopathic fury of the terrorist -- fear bred desperation in the Arab, as one living in a valley fears the raging stream out of control. During the same years, mandates like Syria and Iraq, and protectorates or zones of influence like Egypt and Arabia, turned into proud and assertive independent states. Those states were furthermore bound together by the Arab League, and fired with the ardour of all long-oppressed nations for self-determination. Meanwhile the British Mandate for Palestine, undertaken as an altruistic side-line in the distribution of the economic and political heritage of the Ottoman Empire, became a major responsibility, costing millions of pounds and the lives of many British police and troops. The British Empire, trying to retire gracefully from her share in the White Man's Burden came to find it a thankless task to try to bring order and stability in Palestine, in the face of blame and of threatened bloodshed from both sides at once. And yet orators and journalists, over the world, go on speaking of the Palestine Problem in the terms of the early nineteen twenties. No wonder the innocent bystander, taking the Balfour Declaration to be the whole statement of the issue, finds himself puzzled and a bit irritated by the violence of the contemporary scene in the Too-Much-Promised Land.

Perhaps over-simplification is too mild a way to put it. The failure to take into account significant changes in the situation has resulted in a lot of dangerous wishful thinking and the corresponding loss of perspective. Here are some examples, with a bare indication of the fallacy involved :-

1. "The Arabs ought to be glad to receive the Jews, for they bring in financial capital, technical skill and a higher standard of civilization".
Ask the people of Mexico why they dislike Americans, and the Ethiopians why they hate the Italians and so on. You will find that nobody likes being "uplifted" that way.

2. "Palestine is big enough to hold all the Jews in the world". This is a favourite with Americans who like to pass the buck. The fact is that 1000 people, well organized in a cooperative society, can live on a square mile, but a square mile is not big enough for even two men to occupy if they are armed and afraid of each other.

3. "Let the Jews stay where they are". This is naturally the Arab view of the question, ignoring all that has happened in Europe and the present situation in the refugee camps there.

4. "It was promised ....", forgetting that there have been plenty of promises, often conflicting, and sometimes given by those who had no right to promise anything anyway.

5. "Its just a local problem, and the other Arab States have nothing to say about it".
Too many of us grew up looking at wall maps in Sunday School, showing Palestine as a geographic entity with sharp boundaries and nothing but the sea on one side and blank white spaces on the others. Yet in all its history, Palestine has had separate existence for less than two centuries, and thirty years of that time is the present British Mandate. Palestine is as much a Holy Land to Muslim and Christian as to Jew. If Jews over the world, including those in America, are interested in the Palestine Question, how will Arabs living just over the border, conscious not of Palestine but of the Arab world as the natural geographic entity, fail to be deeply concerned ?

6. "It is only a few Arab political leaders stirring up opposition to Zionism for political advantage".
Quite the contary is the testimony of careful observers of social and political life from one end of the Arab world to the other. The evidence is that his conviction on the Palestine Question is the ruling consideration in determining the attitude of even the humblest Arab in the most distant village towards the Western Powers and towards the Jews in the Arab World.

7. "It is all the fault of the British".
True, as having direct responsibility they should have seen more clearly what has been happening. It is also true that the war brought far more urgent problems before them, and that every time Britain tried to take aclear stand it has been outside pressure that has forced her to abandon a firm policy in favour of more temporizing. Perhaps an impartial court would hear a charge of "contributory negligence", but never one of deliberate incitement to conflict in Palestine. No other party to the conflict is so deeply concerned in the finding of a formula for an amical settlement as is England.

8. "Leave the Jews and the Arabs alone and they will settle it among themselves".
Yes, but unfortunately not in the way that is meant. Before the events of the last fifteen years, it just possibly might have been so. Now feelings are raised to the pitch that any relaxation of police precautions - martial law in fact if not in name -- would lead to open bloodshed. It sounds like maligning either the Jew or the Arab to say it, but the fact is that the withdrawal of British forces, at the present time, would lead not to peace and harmony, but to open warfare -- and with no prisoners taken on either side. Such a solution by force is unthinkable for any civilized being.

One of the strangest bits of wishful thinking in all the records is the recent report of thenPalestine Commission. Instead of presenting its material in the normal order of facts-interpretation-conclusions-recommendations, the report begins with a recommendation that 100,000 immigrants be permitted to enter Palestine at once, and then goes on to present facts as to the serious nature of the problem and the delicacy of the present situation which make it periectly clear that any such upset to the status quo as the entry of that number of immigrants would endanger not only the security of Palestine but the peace of the world. Unfortunately too many will read the Findings in the first chapter, and never read the report thoughtfully all the way to the end.

Quite the opposite end of the scale from the wishful thinking which is so widely circulated about the Palestine Problem, there are several factors in the situation which seem to be overlooked in the usual surveys of the question. Here are a few of them, without any attempt to follow them through to their final implications:-

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1. The Near East is already a hot-bed of minority problems, and racial and religious antipathies. It is in everyway "The Area of Discord" that Mr. Sumner Welles terms it in his book "The Time for Decision". To establish there one more political bloc, driven by nationalist zeal, welded by religious unity, and established at a crucial cross-roads in the Near and Middle East, is to further confuse the hope of gradual cooperation and understanding in that troubled part of the world.

2. There are several hundred thousand Jews living in other parts of the Arab World. Their lives and property are really in jeopardy so long as violence is imminent in Palestine. At the very least, the establishment of a Jewish State, in part or all of Palestine, will force them to flee there and so result in the establishment of what is essentially an International Ghetto, enclosed in an iron ring of unfriendly peoples. There are other nations than those of the Arab World where the separation of a Jewish state may well bring anti-Semitism to new levels, and further contribute to the same unhappy outcome.

3. The original religious motive of Zionism is quite lost in the shuffle. Every serious proposal for the partition of Palestine gives Judea to the Arab and Philistia to the Jew, which would be ludicrous were it not so fraught with tragedy on both sides.

4. So much attention has been centered on terrorism that it is forgotten that its successful suppression is not the solution of the Palestine Problem, but merely the elimination of the more violent symptoms, so that the fundamental illness may be treated as rationally as possible.

5. The imposition of a Jewish State, by force, is imperialism and aggression. Its accomplishment by infiltration is to make of every Jew in the Arab world a fifth columnist. Only by stating the situation thus baldly can it be understood why the Arab world is deeply aroused and means business on the question of Palestine.

There is no way one can look at the situation in Palestine realistically and sympathetically without feeling that the irresistible force and the immovable object are very close to meeting.

There is the tragedy in it -- the sense of inevitability that now fills the heart of all who try to see a sane way out. One could easily believe in the personality of Tragic Fate in Palestine today, as did the ancients. The essence of tragedy is said to lie in the mingled emotions of pity and fear. Zionist, Arab Nationalist, and British administrator seem led on against their own volition; if not by tragic fate then by a mingling of unrecognized forces, unsettled differences, wishful thinking, psychopathic emotions, and growing hatred and fear. And behind them all, lies the powerful drive of two national revivals, each too often mingled with religious fervor. One feels pity for those in the grip of forces now beyond their control. And then one begins to find it turning into fear. The climax of every tragedy comes when the spectator suddenly senses that what is happening there on the stage might just as well have happened to him. If the wars to end war and to bring men freedom from want of fear have produced this, what hope have we still ? Is there no end to violence ? In 1922, the Turkish author Halide Edib, following the victorious Turkish armies into the burning city of Smyrna, put down her emotions as only an artist can express them:- "Poor Greeks, poor turks, poor world". So it is with us, "Poor Arab, poor Jew, poor hopes of a peaceful and united world!".

Only having reached the degree of humility and of

understanding ./.....

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understanding which comes with a full sense of the tragedy of the situation can one sense the slim hope that remains of avoiding a head-on collision between these dread forces of rival national ism. That hope is built on three foundations.

The first of a clear distinction between anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism. There are many good Jews who recognize that Zionism, at least in its political form, is far from the historic genious of Judaism and may spell disaster for their people. That is particularly true of the Jews in the Near East, who know the situation more clearly. The distinction must be kept that a man may be deeply concerned over anti-Semitism wherever it may appear, and still consistently oppose political Zionism.

The second foundation is for all interested in the Palestine Question to face the facts, including those mentioned above, fearlessly, but without dramatic gestures. For those responsible for Palestinian affairs, of whatever party or position, it means an attempt to act more on reason than on emotion, without blame, recrimination, boasts or threats. For outsiders it means a deliberate check upon man's natural delight in rocking the boat, in an irresponsible manner. All persons, in Palestine or out, sensitive to the implicit tragedy in the situation will speak softly, as in a hospital : - those with the burden of responsibility moving swiftly but soberly and patiently at their work, and visitors doing what may be done quietly, to be helpful in an unobtrusive manner, but not getting in the way nor joggling the surgeon(s arm.

The third foundation, whether laid by the British Government or the United Nations, must be a steady program to reduce fear on both sides, for fear breeds panic and violence. Waiting hopefully for developments, temporizing, and fruitless talk of compromise will only make matters worse, by prolonging the grip of fear, with all its consequences. In a firm policy that promises security, present and future, is the only hope of averting the head-on clash. The Jewish Community needs security. In part that must be found elsewhere -- at least for the Jews among the displaced persons in Europe. For the Jews now in Palestine it means assurance that they will be protected in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. For the Arabs it must mean assurance that they will not be driven out of their land nor stripped of the right of self government enjoyed by their neighbours in the other Arab States. In other words, the Jewish Community need s to know that the Balfour Declaration, in its original sense, will not be annulled -- that they have the right to a National Home in Palestine, insofar as that is possible "without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the existing population". And equally emphatically, the Arab Community must know that the original promises of 1917, and their reaffirmation in the White Paper of 1939, will be strictly observed. The two promises are not essentially contradictory. Perhaps a clear and categoric reaffirmation of them both would help to alleviate the fear which leads on to tragedy. It is only the unilateral effort at revision of the Balfour Declaration whereby Palestine would become a Jewish state which must be completely abandoned. And a corresponding effort must be made to preserve, for the Jews now in Palestine, the civil rights due a minority and accorded them by the original Balfour Declaration. Neitherwill be so easy of accomplishment as it would have been some years ago for much water has gone under the bridges in the meantime. Perhaps it is already too late; but only in the steady elimination of two deep-set fears, the Jewish fear of being homeless and the Arab fear ofnbeing dispossessed, does there lie any hope that what may be, for philosophers, an interesting experiment may not be, for the world, an unmitigated tragedy.

 (signed)
Alford Carleton, Aleppo, Syria
13 Feb 47.

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1947

# E

PALESTINE

E 2181

13 MAR

100

Registry Number E 2181/46/31.

FROM T.O. Ende

No. 6 M' Berlin.

Dated

Received in Registry 4 Mar 1947 / 13 MAR 1947

Palestine Situation.

Enclosing copy of letter sent to all Branch Heads of Mission concerning Martial Law in Palestine. Views not agreed with order issued by Bevin to the troops to shoot at sight persons disobeying the curfew which is now put into operation.

**Last Paper.**

2178

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

Legal Advisers (Mr Beckett)

H.B. 13/3

In an emergency after a state of martial law has been proclaimed and control has been handed over by the military the police may use such force as is necessary for the restoration of order.

It is true that acts done under the cloak of martial law may subsequently be called in question before the ordinary courts and any such as unlawful actions such as the shooting of innocent persons which cannot be justified as necessary may be murder and punished accordingly and compensation may be payable in respect of it. The test therefore is necessity and only if the test is not satisfied will a shooting be considered illegal.

If a soldier commits an act which is obviously unlawful it is no defence for him to say that he did it on the order of a superior but contra if he obeys an unlawful order under the reasonable belief that it was lawful. Consequently it is to some extent true to say that the soldier is responsible for applying the test of necessity before obeying an order and the giving of an obviously unlawful order places him in an invidious position.

After the emergency occasioning martial law is over it is found

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

**Next Paper.**

2182

to pass an Act of Indemnity to protect persons in respect of all their acts done bona fide in the execution of orders but the Act is not generally so drawn as to protect persons who have acted mala fide and without due regard to humanity.

I presume that we shall not however enter into an argument with Dr. Ende on these points.

W.V.G. Evans

W. V. J. EVANS

22 March 1963

No.

H13. 24/3

ACKNOWLEDGED

17 MAR 1947

1. Ack letter send Ende

2. Eastern ~~Dept.~~

PSK 7/3

102

**Register.**

120 Warwick Road, Bounds Green,
London, N.11

Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin,
The Foreign Office,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

E 2181
13 MAR

4th March, 1947.

Sir,

For your information, I enclose a copy of a letter which I have to-day addressed to the Colonial Secretary.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. A. Ende

(T. A. Ende).

Enc.

Register.

103

Rt. Hon.
A. Creech Jones, Esq.,
The Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. 4th March, 1947.

Sir,

According to Press reports appearing yesterday, it would seem that you have seen fit to hand over the government of certain parts of Palestine to the Commander-in-Chief, who, after proclaiming martial law, has issued an order to his troops to shoot at sight persons disobeying the curfew which he has put into operation. According to my understanding, the soldier on the spot is thus appointed the arbiter and executioner at once.

Referring to the shooting of a lad a few minutes after curfew-time in Dublin by a British officer during the "Irish Rebellion", the Simon Commission, which investigated the matter, reported: -

> "None of the evidence offered to us afforded any justification for the shooting of Coade; it is, of course, a delusion to suppose that martial law confers upon an officer the right to take human life, and this delusion had in the present case tragic consequences".

Clode, writing in "Military and Martial Law", Second Edition, pub. 1874, quotes Lords Campbell and Cranworth as saying: -

> ". . . We are of opinion that the prerogative (of executing martial law) does not extend beyond the case of persons taken in open resistance, and with whom, by reason of the suspension of the ordinary tribunals, it is impossible to deal according to the regular course of justice".

It would appear that the Commander-in-Chief has issued an order to his troops which he cannot lawfully enforce upon them because obedience to it might lay them open to criminal consequences, as they would put themselves beyond the protection normally afforded to their acts under martial law or any conceivable subsequent Act of Indemnity. In other words, he appears to be trading upon their ignorance. This is what the officer who shot Coade did: he was court-martialled and sent to Broadmoor.

I believe I am right in saying that the Commander-in-Chief was the officer responsible for the well-known "Non-Fraternisation" order during the early occupation of Germany. Savage court-martial sentences were used on British soldiers to enforce this.

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There can, however, be little doubt that this order could not be enforced under the Army Act, and was the result of hopelessly muddled thinking on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, who appears to have misconceived his powers entirely.

I respectfully suggest that it is time that both you and the Commander-in-Chief took the most careful advice with a view to withdrawing this latest order before innocent lives are lost. We are all deeply concerned at the terrible loss of life at the hands of terrorists in Palestine, but we appear to be allowing this to lead us into the very thing certain elements in the United States could use to our serious discomfiture.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(T. A. Lnde).

Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Esq.,
The Colonial Office,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

4th March, 1947.

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# E

1947

105

E 2182

13 MAR

Registry Number } E2182/46/31

FROM H S Tevons

No. to M'Bevin.

Dated 15 Feb 1947

Received in Registry } 13 Mch 1947

Proposed solution to Palestine Problem.

Transmits tentative system as possible solution to Palestine Problem. Gives further suggestions as to how this system should be sent.

**Last Paper.**

2181

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

2/Lt. H S. Tevons
from Mr Beeley
to Mar.

(Minutes.)

See within

E3.131
13

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

**Next Paper.**

E2265

32003 F.O.P

E 106

Mr. Beeley

S of S. has not seen this letter and I have not sent an ack.

Do you think I should show this to the S. of S., and would you please suggest a suitable reply?

P. J. Kinna
19/2.

I am sorry to have held this up. Mr. Gwani's proposal had in any case been overtaken by events, and I think the attached draft is sufficient.

H. Beeley 5/3

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TELEPHONE
WEMBLEY 4527



95 RAGLAN COURT
WEMBLEY, MIDDX.

15th February, 1947.

Dear Mr Bevin,

I am writing to you about Palestine, because of your close personal interest in the situation there and in its future. I made some study of the Palestine question at the time of the Round Table Conference and early in 1939 submitted a proposed permanent solution to the then Colonial Secretary, which was in the nature of a diarchy. However, it was too late to be discussed, the Government having already prepared the White Paper.

I know something of the difficulties because I discussed the question with Jews and Arabs at the time of the Round Table Conference; and I have been a member of the British Association for the Jewish National Home in Palestine since its foundation.

The point I want to make in this letter is that the attainment of any stable political agreement between Jews and Arabs at the present time is almost impossible. Frankly, I do not think the type of men who become political leaders in oriental countries are capable of the constructive thought which is essential.

Consequently the solution to be envisaged, in my opinion, is the building up of a new political structure pari passu with economic development, each being planned in relation to the other.

The Government plan of Jewish and Arab areas, so far as I know about it from the press, seems to me a good beginning. I want to suggest that this might be developed into a cantonal federation on the Swiss model.

Steps might be taken to delimit areas which might be developed step by step into three cantons with a decided Arab majority and three cantons in which Jewish settlement would be free of restrictions. Jerusalem would be a separate federal district. When ultimately a federal council was formed, it might consist of three representatives of each of the cantons.

HJ.

Thus the numbers of Jewish and Arab representatives in all questions of federal concern would be equal. This would eliminate the fear that the growth of the Jewish population would give them permanent predominance in the legislature of the country.

As to procedure, I would like to suggest that any attempt to settle the cantons permanently in the immediate future would lead to undesirable controversy. I think that, whether Arabs or Jews agree to the scheme or not, the Cantonal Federation is likely to prove the best solution, and that H.M. Government could rightly decide on it as the ultimate aim and pursue a policy of reaching it step by step over the next ten years or more.

The stages which I envisage are: first, a full social survey, to be correlated with a survey of the possibilities of economic development, which has already been largely carried out. Secondly, the undertaking of schemes of land improvement, especially by irrigation, perhaps predominantly at first in the areas likely to become Jewish cantons. The Negeb would obviously be one of these, and its further settlement could be pushed on immediately if finances permit.

I would suggest that colonies for Jewish settlement should be prepared by the Palestine Government as rapidly as possible in the Negeb, the Jordan Valley and perhaps elsewhere in a Jewish area, wherever there is waste land which could be made fertile by irrigation. It would then be possible to admit Jewish immigrants for settlement in these Government colonies in addition to the present monthly quota. They would be tied to the colonies by long leases of their land.

The financing of these and other measures of economic development could be arranged by the issue of loans by the Palestine Government at 3 per cent, guaranteed by the British Government. I feel sure that such loans for Jewish colonies would be readily subscribed by Jews in all parts of the world, and that a very considerable sum could be raised in the United States from non-Jewish sympathisers. This would assist our dollar position, provided (in view of the Johnson Act) that Congress authorised the loan.

The U.S. Government is unlikely to take any responsibility for governing Palestine in the near future; but the more Americans can be interested in a constructive policy in Palestine,

HHJ.

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the more likely it is that their Government will be drawn in. The employment of American engineers and agricultural experts would help in this direction.

I hope I have made it clear that in my opinion H.M. Government would do well to go ahead with planning for and realising a cantonal federation without prior agreement by the contending parties. I do not think any other solution is possible. Of course, for several years the central or federal government would have to be British controlled; but each canton would elect its council, which would have the power to prohibit the transfer of land to Jews (or to Arabs) and to license all business undertakings. Thus the Arabs could keep Jews out of the cantons planned for Arab majorities. Representatives of the Jewish cantons might meet each year to settle the quota of Jewish immigrants they would like.

It seems to me that this plan is worth considering in further detail, and I shall be glad to call to see you, or the Colonial Secretary, or any senior officer, to discuss it and offer further suggestions.

Personally I do not feel hopeful that the United Nations would be able to solve the Palestine problem any better than we can, and it would seem to me unfortunate if Britain were to surrender the mandate without having tried the constructive economic-political policy that I have outlined in this letter.

As regards the immediate situation in Palestine, will not executing youngmen for carrying arms only make matters worse? I think the terrorists, (like those formerly active in India) are suffering from a kind of patriotic hysteria, akin to religious hysteria. Might it not be wise to send those convicted to England to be held for an indefinite period under observation by alienists in a mental hospital? Nothing would do more to deflate the terrorist movement.

Yours sincerely,

H. Stanley Jevons

The Right Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

P.S. This letter was dictated before the definite announcement that the Palestine question would be referred to the United Nations, and delayed by the typist. However, it may still be useful. H.S.J.

OUT FILE

Ends. 110

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1

E 2182/46/31

7th March, 1947.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Bevin has asked me to thank you for the interesting letter which you wrote to him on February 15th, on the subject of Palestine.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) P. F. KINNA.

Private Secretary.

H.S. Jevons, Esq.,
95 Raglan Court,
Wembley, Middx.

66

Registry No.

111

Top Secret.
~~Secret.~~
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

7th March 1946.

Draft.

Mr. Jevons

(from Private Secretary)

Mr. Bevin has asked me to thank you for the interesting letter which you wrote to him on February 15th, on the subject of Palestine.

Private Secretary

P.D.R. 5/3

H.B. 5/3

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3149 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

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**1947**

# E

E 2265 112

15 Mar

| | |
|---|---|
| Registry Number | E2265/46/31. |
| **FROM** | A. V. Cooke. |
| No. | to Mr Bevin. |
| Dated | |
| Received in Registry | 3 Mar 1947<br>15 – – |

Palestine: "The Zionist Illusion"

Mentions article in February "Atlantic Monthly" by W. T. Stace entitled "The Zionist Illusion" which states Britain's case better than she has done herself.
Promises [illegible] and copy of said article to F.O. if necessary.

**Last Paper.**

2182

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

A.I.D.

I should be glad to see this article if we have it.

H.B. 15/3

Mrs Hamilton

Attached is the February issue of "Atlantic" which I should be grateful to have returned.

A.S. 24/3

Mr Beeley

Returned to A.I.D.

H.B. 29/3

| (Action completed.) | (Index.) |
|---|---|
| 31/3 | 25/6/48 |

**Next Paper.**

2266

32003 F.O.P

1. Rick Kirk
2. Bevin's absence
3. Eastern Dept.
PSK
7/3

Enclos.

113

March 3rd 1947.

The Rt.Hon.Sir Ernest Bevin M.P.

House of Commons

Westminster. LONDON.



Dear Mr Bevin,

Has anyone in the F.O. drawn your attention to an article in February's "Atlantic Monthly" by W.T.Stace, entitled "The Zionist Illusion"? If not, insist upon their finding you a copy to read.

An article by an American, in one of America's leading magazines, that states your case better even than you have done yourself is worth putting in your shot-locker.

"When Mr Bevin said that America was pressing Britain to allow more Jews into Palestine because we do not want to allow them into America, his remark was greeted with a howl of execration. Naturally, since the truth hit home and exposed our wickedness and hypocrisy".

I will gladly send you my copy if the F.O. cannot find one in London. Foreign secretaries have to rely, more than you realise, on a friendly public for information. Some 32 years ago one of your predecessors wanted, very badly, a copy of a secret agreement between Germany and a then neutral foreign government. I found that the latter government kept its copy in its Treasury Department safe. The Treasury Dept official who kept the keys also kept a mistress. She got the keys while he was asleep. I got the document out for a few hours during

the night, and Sir Edward Grey got the copy I made a few days afterwards. The original was back in the safe before dawn.

Getting a copy of the Atlantic Monthly should be much easier.

Yours faithfully,

N. V. Cooke

N.V.C.

(N.V.Cooke)

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**1947**

# E

PALESTINE

E 2266

15 MAR

115

Soviet attitude on Palestine Question.

Report New York Cl 609 (E2266/46/31) records attitude of Communist paper "the Worker" towards remarks made about President Truman and the position of [illegible] in his recent speech. [illegible] what he talked was "never was so much dirt exposed to the view of so many people in so few words".

Registry Number E2266/46/31

**FROM** Chancery

No. Washington

Dated 15/Mar/47.

Received in Registry 7 Mar 1947 15 Mar 1947

**Last Paper.**

2265

**References.**

*(Print.)*

*(How disposed of.)*

P. 60.

Mar 18

(Action completed.) [illegible] 2?/3

(Index.) 26/6/4?

**Next Paper.**

2269

*(Minutes.)*

Copy C.O.

N. Am. Dept. CBA 18/3

Northern Dept. [illegible] 25/3.

H.B. 15/3

32003 F.O.P

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Reference:- FO 371/61770

116

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.
7th March 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref: 15/100/47

E

Dear Department,

In view of the questions asked in U.K. Delegation New York telegram to the Foreign Office No. 609 of 24th February regarding the possible attitude of the Soviet Union on the Palestine question, it may be of some interest to record the attitude of the Communist paper "The Worker" towards the remarks made about President Truman and the U.S. position by the Secretary of State in his recent speech in the House of Commons. "The Worker" devoted considerable attention to this question. The general line taken regarding Mr. Bevin's remarks was "Never was so much dirt exposed to the view of so many people in so few words". This theme was later developed into a comparison of rather more originality by likening the Secretary of State's words to a bomb-shell which rips away the side of an apartment house and reveals the shabby inner workings of people's lives. "The Worker" succeeded in attacking all parties to the question except the Arabs, with the object of widening any possible divisions between them. The British were attacked for their imperialism and for their hypocracy in putting the question to the United Nations, from which they required only advice in order that their rule might continue indefinitely. Moreover, the Secretary of State had displayed his anti-Semitic bias against American Jews and his "Tory patronizing attitude" towards British Jews. The Anglo-American rift was then played up and followed by the accusation that the United States interest in the question was equally

/imperialistic

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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imperialistic. The Americans, the paper said, were mercilessly pushing into the Middle East through oil deals and loans and were ousting the British. Each of these two powers was trying to save its own imperialism from the other. Internally, U.S. support for Zionism was a result of cynical vote catching by the two major parties - no one cared for the refugees; they only wanted votes - and Mr. Bevin must be thanked for pointing out these frauds. Zionist leaders were then castigated as coming very shabbily out of the affair. Those who had backed the Republicans last November - and Silver was specially mentioned - would have something to answer for. "Where," the paper asked, "did it get them?" The Zionists had also found that in the process of bringing Palestine to the United Nations, the Secretary of State had admitted that he was not bound by the Balfour Declaration, which meant in other words that they had played the British card and lost. Their narrow ambition to establish a purely Jewish state in Palestine had clearly reached a point of bankruptcy. The paper went on to ask what the Zionists could hope for from the United States. Had any more Jews been admitted to Palestine as a result of cynical support from the two major parties? This had all happened because of the entrenchment of American oil trusts in the Middle East.

In all this the Arabs were not mentioned, but a separate article by R.S. Gordon from Jerusalem announced the formation of a vigorous left-wing Arab movement in opposition to the present Arab leaders. This was stated to be avowedly Communist and to demand complete independence for Palestine, the creation of a joint Arab-Jewish Government and the international settlement of the displaced persons

/problem

problem. In this last Palestine was to play its full share "in accordance with its absorptive capacity and the democratic will of its people". That programme, in the guise of a new stirring among the Arabs, amounts of course only to the known Arab proposals and is in no way different from what the Arab leaders have demanded. The difference between the two appears later in the article which deals with the improvement of conditions among Arab workers and peasants.

"The Worker" sums up with a recommendation for a solution of the problem which is interesting as it marks a change of attitude. When touching on the matter last year "The Worker" advocated a Big Three trusteeship for Palestine. Now it supports independence for Palestine and the formation of an Arab-Jewish State with guarantees for the national rights of both communities underwritten by the Security Council. The Security Council guarantee would mean, the paper concludes in a burst of frankness, that "the Soviet Union and other democratic powers would come into the picture and the ugly play of Britain versus America would finally be ended".

We are sending a copy of this letter to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

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**1947**

# E

PALESTINE

E 2269
15 MAR

119

| | |
|---|---|
| Registry Number | E2269/46/31. |
| **FROM** | Chancery |
| No. | Washington |
| Dated | 200/ /47. |
| Received in Registry | 10 Mar 1947<br>15 - - |

Palestine Situation.

Encloses copy of letter No 28 from Detroit Consul together with copy of letter transmitted with it from Mr R. W. McCoy to President Truman giving his view that American Govt have dabbled in the Palestine problem to the detriment of Great Britain and the Jews themselves.

**Last Paper.**

2266

**References.**

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

to C.O.
Mar 18

(*Minutes.*)

Copy C.O.
N. American Dept.
H.B. 15/3

The real McCoy for once!
20/3

H.B. 22/3

| (Action completed.) | (Index.) |
|---|---|
| E.M. 24/3 | 26/6/48 |

**Next Paper.**

2281

32003 F.O.P

E 120

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.
10th March 1947

Ref: 200/ /47

Dear Department,

We enclose herein a copy of letter No. 28 from the Detroit Consulate General, together with a copy of the letter which was transmitted to us with it. As you will see, Mr. D.W. McCoy wanted it to be forwarded to Mr. Attlee or Mr. Bevin. No acknowledgment to Mr. McCoy is needed by you.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

D.A.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

COPY 121

No. 28

British Consulate General
Detroit

5th March 1947

Dear Chancery,

The Consulate at Cleveland has sent me the enclosed copy of a letter to President Truman from Mr. D.W. McCoy, a local resident, who has requested that it be forwarded to Mr. Attlee or Mr. Bevin.

Mr. McCoy's views are shared by a good many representative Americans who, however, out of a fear of losing business, hesitate to express them quite as openly or forcibly as Mr. McCoy.

Yours ever,

D,F.H. BRICKELL

Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

122

COPY

February 27th 1947

Honorable Harry S. Truman,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Cleveland Plain Dealer this morning has a headline "Bevin Beef is Rejected by Truman." The article says that formal denial of your policy on the Jewish problem in Palestine is motivated by politics and quotes the text of a reply given the Press by your secretary, Mr. Ross, a part of which reads as follows:

> "The impression that has arisen from yesterday's debate in the British Parliament, that America's interest in Palestine and the settlement of Jews there is motivated by partisan and local politics is most unfortunate and misleading."

That is only a half truth. It is unfortunate to the extent that peanut politicians in this country including yourself have dabbled in the Palestine problem to the detriment of Great Britain and the Jews themselves. However, it is not unfortunate that the Honorable Mr. Bevin made his statement yesterday in the House of Commons for what he said is a fact and is well known to every well informed American.

Farther down in the article it refers to a statement that you were alleged to have made on October 4th 1946 to all parties to the Palestine negotiations as follows:

> "America's interest in Palestine is of long and continuing standing. It is a deep and abiding interest shared by our people without regard to their political affiliation".

That is another misleading and untrue statement approved by a very small minority of Americans excepting the Jewish group and the politicians and others who fear that group.

/You

You can walk down the street in any town in America or in any backwood settlement and talk to people of the non-Jewish faith and you won't find one person in every twenty who has any interest in the matter whatsoever. However, our vote-seeking politicians and big-town newspapers playing this matter up for Jewish approbation has created more anti-Semitic feeling in this country than anything I know of in a generation.

Great Britain has offered to take us in on the deal but we have refused to participate, and now we want to stand on the sidelines and sling mud at the British. This is a British country, Mr. President, and about the only place on earth that a Jew can find the freedom he seeks is in an English speaking country, and now they are biting the hands that feed them.

We have enough to do at home, Mr. President, in minding our own business without seeking to contribute to the liquidation of the British Empire.

Yours very truly,

D.W. McCOY

191

# E

1947

PALESTINE

F 2281

17 124

Registry Number: E2281/46/31.

FROM: P.Q

No.: Mr Astor

Dated:

Received in Registry: 12 Mch 1947 / 17 Mch 1947

Terrorist activities

Mr Astor. asked if correspondent and news-reel photographers of foreign countries particularly U.S.A. are being given every facility to report on the actions of Jewish Terrorists in Palestine.

Mr Creech Jones. answered. Yes. all possible facilities are given to these people they are allowed the greatest possible freedom of movement.

(Minutes.)

H.B. 17/3

**Last Paper.**

2269

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

| (Action completed.) | (Index.) |
|---|---|
| 9 Em 18/3 | 26/6/48 |

**Next Paper.**

2283

32003 F.O.P

BRITISH

# Parliamentary Question

125

* 50. Mr. Astor,—To ask the Prime Minister, if correspondents and news-reel photographers of foreign countries, particularily U.S.A., are being given every facility to report on the actions of Jewish terrorists in Palestine. [*Thursday ~~6th~~ March.*]

12

Sunday Eastern

ANSWERED 12 MAR 1947
REPLY ATTACHED.

E 2201

17

1307.

FO ADVISE

## Press Correspondents (Facilities)

31. **Mr. Michael Astor** asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if correspondents and newsreel photographers of foreign countries, particularly the U.S.A., are being given every facility to report on the actions of Jewish terrorists in Palestine.

**Mr. Creech Jones:** Yes, Sir. All possible facilities are given to correspondents and newsreel photographers of foreign countries for reporting on actions of Jewish terrorists in Palestine. They are allowed the greatest possible freedom of movement.

**Mr. Driberg:** Will my right hon. Friend bear in mind that some of the American representatives in Palestine are, unfortunately, rather more sympathetic with the terrorists than with the troops, who are doing a very difficult job, on behalf of Anglo-American oil interests and so on, without very much help from America?

192

# E

1947

PA[illegible]

E 2283

17 [illegible]

126

Registry Number } E2283/46/31

FROM P.O.

No. Mr Dodds-Parker

Dated

Received in Registry } 12 Mar 1947
17 Mar 1947

Jewish Terrorists.

Mr Dodds-Parker asked how many Jewish terrorists have been brought to Trial in Palestine in 1946 and 1947, how many have been convicted, and what action has been taken on the sentences of those convicted. Mr Creech Jones replied that he was not yet in a position to give a full answer, he would do so as soon as received.

**Last Paper.**

2281

**References.**

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

(*Minutes.*)

H.B. 17/3

(Action completed.) 18/3

(Index.) 26/6/48

**Next Paper.**

2285

32003 F.O.P

E Extra

127

## Parliamentary Question

*147. Mr. Dodds-Parker,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, how many Jewish terrorists have been brought to trial in Palestine in 1946 and 1947; how many have been convicted; and what action has been taken on the sentences of those convicted. [*Wednesday 12th March.*]

Bodmin

ANSWERED 1 MAR 1947
REPLY ATTACHED.

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE

E 2283
17 Mar.

1305/6

128

17 MAR 194

## Jewish Terrorism

17. **Mr. Dodds-Parker** asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many Jewish terrorists have been brought to trial in Palestine in 1946 and 1947; how many have been convicted; and what action has been taken on the sentences of those convicted.

**Mr. Creech Jones:** I am not yet in a position to give the hon. Member a full answer. I will inform him of the details as soon as they are received from Palestine. During 1946, however, 83 Jews were convicted by military courts, nearly all on charges of carrying or discharging firearms.

**Mr. Dodds-Parker:** Can the Secretary of State give any indication how far these sentences have been in any way reduced and in what proportion?

**Mr. Creech Jones:** I think in some cases the sentences of death have been reduced to sentences of life imprisonment.

**Mr. Dodds-Parker:** May I ask the Secretary of State whether, in view of the similar figures for the Arabs for the period 1936-38, he is quite satisfied with the proportion?

**Mr. Creech Jones:** Again I must point out that the administration of justice in Palestine is not my affair.

**Sir G. Jeffreys:** Will the right hon. Gentleman bear in mind that many British soldiers and policemen in Palestine have been killed as a result of terrorists, that the world over the sentence for murder is death, and will he see that that is carried out in every case?

MAR 194

193

129

**1947**

**E**

E 2285
17 MAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Registry Number | E 2285/46/31 |
| **FROM** | Chancery |
| No. | Washington |
| Dated | 15/3/47 |
| Received in Registry | 7 Mar 1947<br>17 — — |

Anti-Semitic statements by British Consuls. Refers to letter (E 1198/46/31) of Feb. 25 re speeches made by Carroll and Robinson. States that there is really no foundation. Gives texts of both speeches that were made. Encloses copy of letter written by a Calderwood who presided at meeting at which Carroll spoke.

**Last Paper.**

2283

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Dft. P. Piratin M.P.
April 24

(Minutes.)

The Private Secretaries have not got the pp.

Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary ✓ — are they by any chance with you?

H Beeley 19/3

Sorry. No trace.

24/3

Then please try again.

H Beeley 22/3

I am sorry this paper has been held up owing to the disappearance of E 1198. I have now obtained photostats of the letters drafted on that paper, from which it appears that the enquirer was Mr. Piratin. Draft submitted.

H Beeley 20/4

B Apr 28

| (Action completed.) | (Index.) |
|---|---|
| 8/5 | 26/6/47 |

**Next Paper.**

2286

32003 F.O.P

130

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

E 2285

7th March 1947

17

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref: 15/83/47

Dear Department,

The stories mentioned in the enclosure to your letter E.1198/46/31 of 25th February concerning speeches made by Carvell and Robinson are only too familiar to us. For both of them there is really no foundation.

Carvell made a speech about Palestine at a church group meeting in Los Angeles at the end of last year and very shortly afterwards it was brought to our attention that a newspaper called the "Los Angeles Voice" had published an account of it emanating from a certain Rev. Harold Robertson, who was present at the meeting in question, from which it appeared that Carvell had violently attacked both the Zionists and the United States Administration. We at once made an investigation into the story and as a result of this it became quite clear that Carvell had been very seriously misquoted. He said, for example, nothing at all about Zionist pressure being put upon the U.S. Government and President and he used the word "impudent" only in connexion with the accusation that the British were waging war upon the Jews. As an independent testimony to the innocuousness of Carvell's remarks we enclose a copy of a letter written by a Dr. Calderwood, who presided at the meeting, to a Los Angeles Jewish paper called the "B'nai B'rith Messenger". We think it is sufficiently clear

/that

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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that this letter could not have been written had Carvell spoken as he was alleged to have done - and he had indeed disposed of the accusation very completely in the account which he sent us of his remarks. It is of some interest that Carvell sent us a note subsequently to say that he had been told that the Rev. Harold Robertson was no longer a member of the Baptist Church and had a close connextion with the "Jewish Voice" which had origihally been a reputable paper but was now regarded as thoroughly scurrilous.

We also heard of the Robinson incident and asked him too to send us a copy of what he had said. He sent us his notes and it was quite clear that his speech could not possibly have been construed by any unbiased person as in any way anti-Semitic. A number of people present, even though some of them did not share the British view about Palestine, regarded it as eminently fair.

The allegations against Carvell and Robinson were unhappily widely believed in Zionist circles, who seized the opportunity to assert that British officials in the U.S. were embarking upon a deliberate campaign of anti-Semitic propaganda. We have taken steps to see that the true facts should be informally circulated among them and have generally done all in our power to counter the mischievous accusations that were made. We also explained matters to the State Department, as they had expressed some concern.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

C O P Y

THE GREYFRIARS MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CHURCH

2740 El Roble Drive,
Los Angeles 41, Cal.
January 20, 1947

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The B'Nai B'Rith Messenger,
739 South Hope Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Editor,

My attention has been called to a report in your paper regarding a Greyfriars worship service held in Pepperdine Auditorium on December 22nd.

Our purpose in inviting the British Consul was to get the British slant on the Palestine problem. It seems to me that our people should be informed, and they can't be fully informed unless they have both sides of the question.

I am astounded that anyone, even Zionists, should have reacted to the British Consul's address as they did. I heard every word that the Consul said, and I felt that he was fair in his presentation, and the spirit in which he spoke was dignified and free from any animosity whatever. Of course, there were facts presented that did not meet with Zionist approval but the British Consul could only present the problem; he was not in a position to offer an acceptable solution. He spoke very highly of the part played in the war by the Jews but said that like others who fought they did it for their own preservation. Isn't that true?

Those to whom I talked had nothing but praise for Mr. Carvell's presentation of the subject. Neither Pepperdine College, which had no part in planning the service, nor Greyfriars Church, would want any "vicious attack" upon the Jews or any other group of people. I, as the person who presided at that meeting and as pastor of Greyfriars Church, would like it to be known that there was neither unfairness nor animosity displayed by the British Consul or anyone else.

I hope you will be kind enough to publish the reaction of the Greyfriars Church.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) DAVID CALDERWOOD

OUT FILE

133

Registry
No.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft. Mr. Piratin

from Mr. Mayhew

Private Sec. to
Parliamentary
Under Secretary.

RH 24/4

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

You will remember that in a letter dated the 17th February I promised to let you know the result of enquiries which were being made into allegations that two ~~members~~ British ~~Consuls~~ officials in the United States had made anti-Semitic statements at public meetings.

A careful enquiry has been made into these allegations. It is quite clear that neither Mr. Carvell nor Mr. Robinson made any statement which could possibly be construed by any unprejudiced person as anti-Semitic. Steps have been taken to bring the true facts to the attention of those (in the United States) who were inclined to believe this mischievous accusation.

You may be interested by the enclosed copy of a letter written to a newspaper by the Chairman of the meeting at which Mr. Carvell spoke.

(Sgd.) C. P. MAYHEW

Enclosure to
w[illegible] 15/3/47

H3. 287/4

3148 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

OUT FILE

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April 24th, 1947.

You will remember that in a letter dated the 17th February I promised to let you know the result of enquiries which were being made into allegations that two British officials in the United States had made anti-Semitic statements at public meetings.

A careful enquiry has been made into these allegations. It is quite clear that neither Mr. Carvell nor Mr. Robinson made any statement which could possibly be construed by any unprejudicial person as anti-Semitic. Steps have been taken to bring the true facts to the atfention of those in the United States who were inclined to believe this mischievous accusation.

You may be interested by the enclosed copy of a letter written to a newspaper by the Chairman of the meeting at which Mr. Carvell spoke.

(Sgd.) C. P. MAYHEW.

(Parliamentary Under Secretary).

P. Piratin, Esq., M.P.

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1947

E

E 2286
17 MAR

135

Registry Number } E2286/46/31

Views on Palestine, Anti Jewish.

FROM Andrew J. Feclis

Various

No.

Dated 17 Feb 1947

Received in Registry } 17 Mar 1947

**Last Paper.**

2285

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(3) (4) Chancery W Ford

Mar 26

Dft) Washington (5)

March 29

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

26/6/48

**Next Paper.**

E 2301

(Minutes.)

2) O.A. Bouvier
3) Rev Archer M. Wood.
4) H.E. Rogers.
5) James M Wetherow.
6) Mario Telesca.
7) R. Ian B. Silvers.
8) S.V. Humphries
9) Gian Paolo Forte
10) R. Hopcock.

7) N. American Dept.

H.B. 17/3

2-4) N. American Dept. (3-4)

H.B. 19/3

I think copies of 3/4 might go to Wn.

22/3/47

5-7) N. American Dept (5 and 7)

H.B. 24/3

Copy

32003 F.O.P

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Copy of M. Histakowo's (No. 5) letter to Washington

C. Eckhardt
2513

H.13. 26/3

8) D. I. Dept. Mtg 8/4
I don't think any acknowledgement H13. 1/4
is called for Mtg 9/4

9-10) Michael Serbian (no. 9) ~ ff 10 : iv.
N. C. Dept. (no. 10) H.13. 9/4

Col Cord. W. Via February. 14. 1942 137

Dear Sirs and my Lords. of issachar
tribe. or Lion of Juda England America
and Canada Genesis 49. 9. and 49. 14.
to be performed. until shiloh come.
Daniel. 12. chapter. shall come. true
Dred in Daily mail News paper
that England is goin to evacuate
India. and jews are fighting against
Issachar. tribe. or Lion of Juda
I say Issachar shall keep. Jerusa
lem. palestine messopotamia
and india until shelok is to come
to be performed. Genesis 49. the prophe
cy from God. and Daniel 12.
England shall never torn loose. india
or Jerusalem. palestine mesopotamia
God orders are. God prophesized
for England. England never to ob
ey the heathen but God Holy Jehovah
who prophesized for England. I saw
signs on fermanent. conserning this
mater. of Englands. America Canada.
God is with Issachar. indeed. yes

By Andrew. J. Peelis Colcord W. Vic
who was foreman and interpreter in
British balkan states expetitionary
forces 1916. 1919. November month I was
serving. my captain Was. Mr. George
Abott from ottawa Canada. I served
in suda bay Island Creta in the
airodrome. seaplane base. and fliyng
boats. I was fuling them water. Ben
jene. oil. loading unloading ships
for the suda Bay Airodrome. Crews
mr. George porter seaplane pilot got
kiled one afternoon in duety with his
machine. baby seaplane he was flying
Let God defend Issachar
Let Issachar live for God
from God. God's will to
be done. Genesis 49. Daniel 12.
for there is no other tribe. as Holy
as Issachar is on Earth. and with
out Issachar may be this world come
to the worst. condition wars. and civil
wars. wrath of God. will be. with out
Issachar.

17/2/07 102 1395

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140

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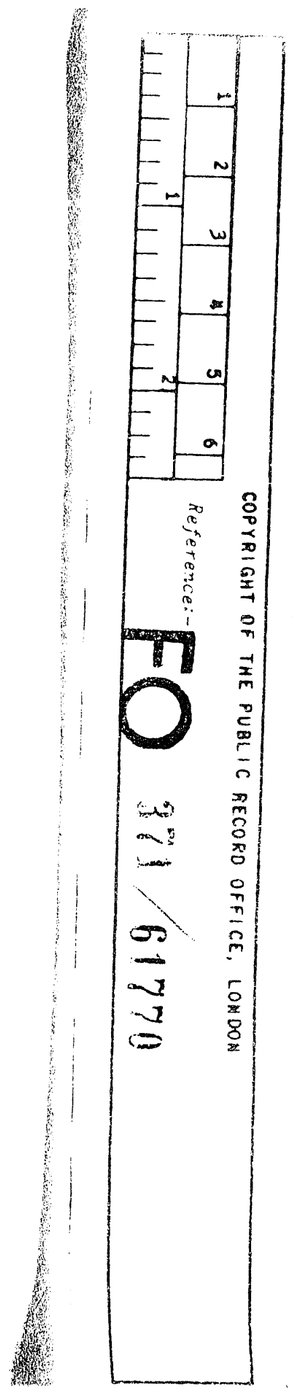

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228646 21

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CITY CLUB,
CAPE TOWN.
20th Febr 1947.

INDEXED

To:- The Right Honorable
Mr Bevin
Foreign Secretary.

Sir.

Reference to above.
First:- I'd have Mrs. M——— hung at the yardarm.
She, in my opinion, is protecting a child of hers. i.e. If she's had
the guts to have one.
A Story. (?)
Out East young fellows were running amuck, amongst the troops.
Of course they were eventually killed, but had injured or killed
many of the troops before their own death.
The Officer, complained to the Chief of the tribe. He shrugged
his shoulders & stated, "Irresponsible, Amuck".
So; the officer had a steam launch painted all the colours
of the Rainbow. Placed a machine gun on her bow & sent her to
a village at Market day & shot it up.
Result:- Chief, came & complained.
Officer; Shrugged his shoulders. "Launch ran amuck".
No more young fellows filled with Bang, & sent to Murder
the troops.
I, suggest the same for Haifa, Tel Aviv, & Jerusalem.

Yours faithfully

C. A. Cowin.
Capt. R.N.R. (retd).

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# OUT FILE

Registry No. F2286/46/31. FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

26 Mar 1947

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter addressed to M Bevin by Rev Arthur M Wood, of New York

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

Chancery W Zone.

K13.2k

OUT FILE

144

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

26th March, 1947.

(E.2286/46/31).

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Bevin by The Reverend Arthur M. Wood of New York.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

REV. ARTHUR M. WOOD
CAZENOVIA
NEW YORK

3/2/47.

E 145

Secretary Bevin,
London.
England.

2286 46 r1

INDEXED

My dear Sir:--

For weeks I have been trying to follow Englands dealings with the Jews in Palistine.

It does seem to me that it is foolishness for you to put in so much money, time and the waste of good lives in attempting to carry on your policy in that country.

England was given the Mandate at the close of the First World War. This does not mean that you should forfit the many lives that are being snuffed out and the breaking up of homes in good Old England for this bit of the world dirt.

I would suggest that you let them go their own way and you folks withdraw all of you troops.

This letting of good old English blood for a bunch of Jews is not at all profitable to you or them. If they do not want to have you help, then tell them to go their own way and we will quit the whole business.

You need all of the money at home to help the many men and women who fought in the war, to give them their needed care, specially the wounded.....

Turn them free from all of your help in every sense, so you can devote your time and efforts to the tremendous needs at home. The Jews up the time of Christs return are under a curse, why then bother

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your heart and life over these people whom the God of all the earth has cast off until they are again called to the work, God has for them to do.

Let them fight it out, among themselves. We did it with the Island of Cuba and they are now in a better condition than for years. We saved hundreds of dollars in so doing.

Do be willing to take this suggestion and act on it. You folks will be the winners in the long run,. You are not forced to carry on the 'Mandate' any longer, at the sacrifice of the bonny sons of Old England.

With large cordiality to you and your difficult task, I am,

Cordially

Rev. Arthur M. Wood

Rev. Arthur M. Wood

Psalm 50:15-

I also like a love Ps. 37:1-8.

Thankyou

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# The Civic Bulletin

Entered as second-class matter Jan. 10, 1910, at Post Office at Albany, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879
Published by Rev. O. R. Miller, D.D., State Supt., Christian Civic League of New York
Weekly: January to June; Monthly: July to December. 50c per year

Vol. 38 312 Hamilton Street, Albany, N. Y., February 14, 1947 No. 7

## LET'S PREPARE FOR PEACE INSTEAD OF WAR

**By Lew Holston, 202 Belmont Avenue, Long Beach 3, Calif.**

Military training as the Army and the Navy know it is with arms that have been antiquated since August 5, 1945, arms which cannot defend us against the type of bomb we dropped on Hirishima that fateful day, the bomb which killed 100,000 people in a fraction of a second.

There are only two forms of defense against these monsters of destruction which man has created. The first is to strike before the enemy does, or be annihilated. This technique, however, carries with it many other disadvantages, and it places upon the high command of any country involved a dangerous responsibility.

The second form is much safer, but something we know little about, simply because there has never been in all history a governmental agency created and organized to handle it. Nevertheless, it is the only sane weapon of defense in this atomic age. It is called tolerance and good will.

Some one has said, "The waging of peace is the next great enterprise of civilization." The question I would ask at this point is one asked by a professor: "What is your idea of civilization?" The answer is that of a sophomore who said, "I think it's a very good idea. Somebody ought to start it." Good will and tolerance **will** work! Why not try **them**? We have tried every thing else.

Those who claim that tolerance and good will are nice sounding words, but too idealistic to work in today's world, that they will not prevent war, that they are not a good defense against war, need to be reminded that the thing which keeps the longest unfortified border in the world (Canada—United States) inviolate, is not armed troops, but friendly good will. This is not idealism but fact.

Those who claim this will not work among nations of a foreign tongue must remember that, after the first World War, Briand of France and Stresemann of Germany were for a United States of Europe, but we did not support them. We did not support President Wilson in his fight for the League of Nations. What regrettable misfortune!

Opportunity for establishing world peace is again knocking at our door. Coercion is still necessary, but we should learn how to use persuasion. We can lead the world, but we can't drive it. Many leaders feel that this is our last chance. Who can say that it is not?

Tolerance and good will, however, do not come within the scope of a War Department, a West Point, or an Annapolis. Neither do they come within the understanding of the leaders of such departments of such institutions, nor within the realm of the psychology they believe and teach. Their weapons waste and destroy. Their weapons have not kept us from wars, but have desperately shaken our optimistic confidence in their power to do so.

Note, now, the weapons that **will** defend us against war. Justice, meaning liberty and security for **all** people; tolerance, meaning **a** disposition to allow, and endure if necessary, beliefs, opinions, and customs differing from our own; unity of purpose, meaning that nations must work together to win the peace exactly the same way they did to win the war, which means **teamwork**; finally, and most important, brotherly good will, meaning that we destroy our enemies when we make them our friends. This is not idealism but common sense, for "in unity there is strength; in good will there is prosperity; in tolerance there is progress—progress towards a better and a happier world."

Since both the War Department and the Navy Department are interested in offensive as well as defensive war, and since we, the people, are interested in peace, let us resolve, here and now, to ask Congress to create in these United States a **PEACE DEPARTMENT**, the purpose of which shall be to study ways and means of organizing tolerance and creative good will, and then develop techniques for selling and promoting them among the nations.

Some one has said: "We spend any price for war, but we expect peace to come down like a dove and land on our shoulder for

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nothing. Is it worth so little to us?" If we spend one tenth for peace what we do for war, we can have so much organizing and promoting and educating that peace will actually become contagious.

Hitler didn't build his war machine with a generation of old people. He took a generation of youth and instilled in them the philosophy he desired. Here is the pattern for a determined peace leadership. We who desire peace must write it in the hearts of little children.

Put peace on a competitive basis like the Olympics, or on a project basis in the service clubs, and watch peace grow. **Think** of a peace contest in which prizes would be offered to students for the best essays on ways and means of organizing and promoting tolerance and good will among the nations. What an opportunity for a sponsor!

Enlist for peace, and recruit an army in your church, your home, your school, to forge a chain of friendship round the world. Our battle for peace should start with the creation of this Peace Department we should have had when we won our Independence. Sound a battle cry for peace by telling your Senators and Representatives in Washington that we want a Peace Department. Write to them now.

Let us also ask Congress to create a United States Diplomatic School. Instead of an Annapolis of the Pacific, or another West Point, let's have the finest school of diplomacy in the world.

Is it not as important to have trained diplomats as it is to have trained admirals and trained generals? Certainly we will need less of the latter if the former learn methods for securing benefits without arousing hostilities. To catch up with ourselves in an age where it is "peace or suicide" we should have leaders thoroughly trained in international tact and diplomacy.

The custom of appointing a man as an ambassador to a foreign country because of party loyalty is not only old-fashioned, but costly and dangerous. It should have been outlawed long ago. If we expect to have a fifty-fifty chance at the bargaining table of the world, we will have to start picking our foreign ministers because of their special training rather than because of whom they voted for at the last election.

The advantages of understanding the language of the country to which the diplomat is sent are many. Other than our own, few countries, if any, send men who cannot speak the proper tongue fluently. Contrast the disadvantages of talking through an interpreter with the advantages of an earnest, heart to heart talk in his own language with an official of a foreign power. Consider the importance of having a representative who can listen with understanding to the talk of the people in the country to which he is assigned.

Surely our chances of being understood will be better if we also know the customs, the habits, the beliefs, the very mind of our world neighbor, because this knowledge will enable us to deal with them and to negotiate advantageously without gaining their ill will.

The purpose of the U. S. Diplomatic Academy shall be to teach outstanding college students who possess the proper interest and qualifications the temperament, the language, and the mind of a foreign people. Only those properly and specially educated and trained shall be qualified to represent us in our foreign embassies. Talk or write to your U. S. Senators and Representatives in Washington and urge them to create a United States Academy of Diplomacy.

Will we lose the peace? When an emergency comes, there is so little time to get ready. We must be ready. We **must** win the peace. Recruit your neighbors and your friends, enlist members in your community, and resolve to help bring about the creation of a **Peace Department** and a **Diplomatic School.**

Thus will this nation lead the world to recognize the truth expressed by the angel of the Lord when he said, "Not by might (meaning armies), nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." So shall this nation be the first to place power in the hands of Love and **give** liberty and justice and security to all. Future generations will rise to bless America. This is our opprtunity.

### A HIGH WAY AND A LOW

To every man there openeth
A way, and ways, and a way.
And the low soul gropes the low;
And in between, on the misty flats,
The rest drift to and fro.

And the high soul climbs the high way
But to every man there openeth
A high way and a low.
And every man decideth
The way his soul shall go.

### WHAT A WORLD!

"God, what a world, if men in street and mart
Felt that same kinship of the human heart
Which makes them, in the face of fire and flood
Rise to the meaning of true brotherhood."
**—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.**

Give me a man of God—one man
Whose faith is master of his mind
And I will right ten thousand wrongs
And bless the world for all mankind.
**—George Liddell.**

### DURING WORLD WAR II

"This is a funny world,
Its wonders never cease;
All 'civilized' peoples are at war,
All 'savages' are at peace."

We have committed the golden rule to memory; let us now commit it to life.—Edwin Markham.

"Man stands with a time fuse in his hand. He is so paralyzed with fear of it that he can't throw it away"—**President J. W. Raley,** President, Oklahoma Baptist University.

The shadow of the sword can only be blotted out by the shadow of the Cross.

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## REASONS FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE

**1—Total abstainers do not run the risk of becoming permanently diseased alcoholics.**

**2—An individual's capacity and efficiency at work is improved by abstaining from alcoholic beverage consumption.**

**3—Persons under the influence of alcohol are more certain to cause or have accidents, especially motor vehicle accidents.**

**4—Alcohol adds to the burden of excretions by which the body disposes of poisons, toxic substance and other waste matters.**

**5—Money spent for alcoholic beverages decreases the amount left to buy necessities of life for the other members of the family.**

**6—Setting an example of abstinence helps others of weak willpower to resist the temptation of alcoholic beverage indulgence.**

**7—Total abstainers are more free from that environment and those associations which are conducive to criminal acts, immorality and the spread of social diseases.**

**8—A person adds more to the real wealth and prosperity of the nation by consuming necessary commodities and refraining from the consumption of alcoholic beverages.**

**9—Valuable time spent in drinking alcoholic beverages, and in recovering from the effects of such indulgences, can be utilized by abstainers for constructive work and leisure.**

**10—Alcohol deadens the nerve centers which control the moral actions of individuals. Consequently persons are more inclined to commit such crimes as murder and rape while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage.**

**11—The habit forming power of alcohol means that a large percentage of those who drink alcoholic beverages follow the familiar course of indulgence, namely, occasional drinking, moderate drinking, habitual drinking, excessive drinking, and drunkenness.**

**12—A considerable part of the cost of state and local governments is due to policing, jailing, bringing to trial, and providing care for those who consume or dispense alcoholic beverages. Therefore, governmental costs can be reduced by persons abstaining from the consumption of alcohol.**

(Submitted by Poplar Springs Lodge, Maryland, to the Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars.)

## NO HOPE FOR THE LIKES OF ME

**By Rev. Millard A. Jenkens, Abilene, Texas**

I was called one night by one of God's good women and her husband to go with them to the bedside of a young woman in the red light district. In their work among those sinful people they had found her. When we reached the place, the doctor was coming out of the door.

"I am glad you have come," he said. "I hope you can do something for her; it now seems she will soon be in eternity."

"You need not have come," she said. "There is no hope for the likes of me."

"But God is merciful to sinners," I said, "and Jesus died to save sinners."

But she turned her face away. "Not for me; I am too great a sinner," she sighed.

"Poor faded flower!" I thought. "Poor hardened sinner!" For she was yet no more than nineteen.

I opened my Bible and began to read: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; and though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

"Crimson! Scarlet!" I heard her murmur. "White as snow!" I said, and continued: "I have blotted out as a thick cloud thy transgressions, and as a cloud thy sins: return unto me, for I have redeemed thee."

She turned her face back to me and reached out her hand. "Thick cloud! Thick cloud!" she said. "Oh, that's me! My sins are a thick cloud! Does God mean that for me?"

I went on: "Yes, for you. The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin. It was for sinners Christ died. He bore our sins in His own body on the cross, yours and mine. And listen to what He says: 'I will not remember your sins'; and, 'Not one of your sins shall be mentioned unto Him.' 'As far as the east is from the west, so far hath He removed our transgressions from us.'"

She relaxed; the hard face softened. She reached out her hand "Oh, I did not know He was like that; then I won't have to go to hell, and if He lets me live, I can begin all over again."

"Right you are," I replied, and I had the joy of seeing a sinner lifted from the depths of sin and a soul born into the Kingdom of God.

Next morning we returned. The doctor was just leaving.

"Something took place with that poor girl last night," he said. "She will live."

We wired her father who lived in another state. In a few days he was there and took the daughter rejoicing home to her mother. Last I heard of her, she was married to a Christian man. Their union had been blest with two children, and they had a happy Christian home and were workers in their church. There are no hard cases with Him. "His blood can make the vilest clean."

—In "The Christian Index", Atlanta, Ga.

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# EDITOR OF THE CIVIC BULLETIN HONORED

Every year for the last 25 years the leaders of all the great temperance and moral reform organizations of the United States, between 20 and 30 of them, meet for a week in Washington soon after the opening of Congress. Among these organizations are the Anti-saloon League, W. C. T. U., International Reform Federation, National Civic League, National Temperance and Prohibition Council, International Order of Good Templars, Methodist Board of Temperance and various other organizations and Church Temperance Boards.

The first of these organizations to meet was the National Civic League, which met Tuesday, January 21st, and whose reports made a splendid showing of accomplishments. Rev. O. R. Miller of Albany, N. Y., was re-elected President, Dr. Norman Vincent Peale of New York City was re-elected Vice President and J. Raymond Schmidt, L.L.D., was re-elected Superintendent. Dr. Schmidt's annual report was most heartening. Besides his splendid editing of "The Civic Forum" he gave 165 addresses at church services and public schools last year! This League's headquarters are at 304 F Street, N. W., Suite 36, Washington, D. C.

On Wednesday and Thursday, January 22nd and 23rd, the National Temperance and Prohibition Council held its meetings. This organization is composed of representatives of all the leading temperance and moral reform organizations of the Country. But most of the leading organizations each have some time to get together by themselves. The National Temperance and Prohibition Council discusses methods of promoting the temperance cause, and decide what bills to urge passage of by Congress and how to defeat bad bills. At the annual business meeting of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council, Hon. Henry Johnson of Louisville, Ky., was elected President and Rev. O. R. Miller of Albany, N. Y., was elected a Vice President of the Council.

On Friday, January 24th, the International Reform Federation began its meetings with a prayer meeting at 8:15 A. M. in the rotunda of the Capitol building before the statue of Frances E. Willard. The National W. C. T. U. laid a large beautiful wreath of flowers at the foot of the statue. At 9 A. M. this organization had its now famous annual breakfast banquet, which was served in one of the private dining rooms of the Senate, in the Capitol building, about 150 being present, including about a dozen United States Senators and Congressmen, also Justice Harold H. Burton of the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. Burton, also Mr. Frank E. Gannett, of Rochester, N. Y., head of the Gannett newspaper chain of daily papers, who never allows any liquor ads in any of his papers. He made a short but stirring address which brought great cheers from the audience. Justice Burton spoke briefly. Congressman Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina was also present and spoke briefly. Various other Senators spoke.

The banquet and speech-making lasted 3 hours. The ceremonies were in charge of the General Superintendent of the International Reform Federation, the famous "Little Giant," Clinton N. Howard, who for years has been one of the great temperance orators of our Country. Justice and Mrs. Burton sat directly opposite The Civic Bulletin editor at the banquet table and next to The Civic Bulletin editor sat Senator W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas. Other speakers were Senator Capper of Kansas, Senator Johnson of Colorado and Senator O'Daniel, Dr. J. W. Bradbury, editor of "The Watchman-Examiner", Dr. F. B. Harris, former chaplain of the U. S. Senate.

The annual business meeting of the International Reform Federation was held Friday afternoon at their headquarters at 134 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. and the showing of the year presented by the General Superintendent, Mr. Howard, was most enthusiastically received. At the Board meeting Dr. D. Leigh Colvin was re-elected President, Mr. Clinton N. Howard was re-elected General Superintendent and Rev. O. R. Miller was re-elected Secretary.

Ten years ago this week, Mrs. Helen Andrus Miller, wife of The Civic Bulletin editor, passed away. She was long active and prominent in W. C. T. U. work. She was a wonderful woman — lovely and lovable, efficient and practical, helpful and inspiring to her husband in all his work. He often needs her wise counsel and good advice. He misses her greatly; but some happy day he will go to her in that land of light, where the sun never sets, "for there shall be no night there," in that country "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." For many years Mrs. Miller always went with her husband to the week of the big meetings at Washington referred to above.

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OUT FILE

Registry No E 2286/46/31

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.
Nov 1947

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter addressed to W. Beirut by H.C. Rogers of South Euclid

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

H.3. 24/3

Chancery. Beirut.

OUT FILE

152

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

26th March, 1947.

(E.2286/46/31).

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Bevin by M. E. Rogers of South Eucliol.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

Alan Rew 1067 Piedmont Rd
South Euclid. O
U. S. a. 153

2286 | 46 | 21

To Mr Ernest Bevin

INDEXED

Dear Sir.

9am

enclosing an article from a local newspaper that I think may be of interest to you. It seems to bear out your statement of a few days ago regarding Zionist interference. The very fact that this Rabbi can make such statements for the press is proof that they are getting powerful

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support over here. Perhaps your consul here has already sent you this information, but I wanted to be sure you received it. May I wish you and your gallant people a respite from the awful weather and trouble you are having, for I know when they have crossed these hurdles they will go on to great prosperity.

Very Sincerely Yours
H. E. Rogers.

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Cleveland News Thurs 24 Feb 1944

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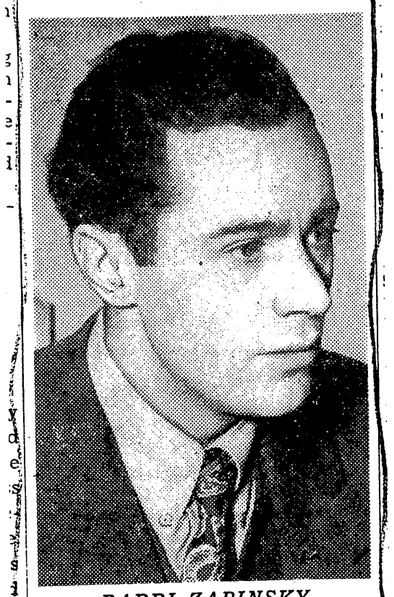
# Secret Jewish Agents in U. S., Rabbi Reveals

BY PETER BELLAMY

A fighting former rabbi representing the three main Jewish patriot-terrorist gangs in Palestine today revealed here that 11 secret agents of the movement had recently entered the United States to enlist American support in violent action against the British.

He was Rabbi Emanuel Zapinsky, 31, a graduate of Yeshiva College in New York City, who is executive secretary of the Palestine resistance committee.

The committee acts as a liaison agency among the Irgun Zvai



*RABBI ZAPINSKY*

Leumi, Haganah and Stern groups, who have shared British blame for the bombings and shootings in Palestine.

**Agents of Irgun in U. S.**

"Recently," Rabbi Zapkinsky said, "11 unknown agents of the Irgun have come to the United States to enlist sympathy and support for the Palestine organizations which are actively fighting the British. They came in legally on student passports and it is hoped that their identities remain unknown."

Preaching a doctrine of brute force against the British in Palestine, Rabbi Zapinsky said "there will be a cup of British blood collected for every barrel of British oil obtained from the pipelines running across Palestine."

"Until we obtain complete independence the British docks, ships and military installations will never be safe.

**Jews Learn Lesson**

"For 2,000 years the Jews have taken their persecution lying down. The slaughterhouse in which 6,000,000 Jews were killed during

**Turn to Page 3, Column 2**

# Jewish Agents

**Continued from Page 1**

the war has taught them a lesson overnight.

"The Jew is not going to be a wandering Jew any longer; he is going to be a fighting Jew with some muscle. We must fight the British because we must show them that we, too, are a nation that must be appeased, even as the Arabs."

"There are in Palestine," Rabbi Zapinsky said, "more than 20,000 members of the Irgun, 3,000 members of the Haganah and 300 devoted members of the Stern gang, of whom about half are women.

**Use Women as Spies**

"We use Jewish women," he said, "as spies where least expected. One of the persons who carried the suitcase of dynamite which recently blew up the British Embassy in Rome was a woman."

While he would not officially admit that the Palestine Resistance Committee collects funds for bombs, machine guns, and dynamite, Rabbi Zapinsky admitted most sensible adults are sure the agency's money is used for more than surgical instruments.

Dr. Zapinsky will speak at Council Educational Alliance, 13512 Kinsman Rd. at 4 p. m. Sunday under sponsorship of the Jacob Hill Jewish War Veterans Post.

OUT FILE

Registry No. E 2286/46/31 FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1. 136

20 Mar 1944

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter addressed to Mr Bevin by James M. Mitchell of Minnesota

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

H.B. 26/3

Chancery
c/o Lou

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OUT FILE
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

29th March, 1947.

(E 2286/46/31)

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Bevin by James M. Witherow of Minnesota.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

ROOM 1 KIEFER BLOCK

Enter.

DIAL 3-1964

James M. Witherow
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Moorhead, Minnesota

Local Am. Dept 158

INDEXED

March 3rd, 1947

2286 46 81

Hon Ernest Bevin
Secretary Foreign Affairs
Foreign Office,
Londnn, England,

Personal

My Dear Mr Bevin;-

I wish to advise you that I am in complete accord with your recent statement in the House of Commons on the Palestine Question. It so happens, that three of my cousins were killed in Allenby's army and five more in the army of General Maude,so we have paid for the redemption of Palestine from the Turks with the lives of eight of my family, while all of this time, the Jews resident in Palestine were serving in the Turkish armies. Again as a voluntary member of the British Bureau of Information I was requested by Sir Geoffery Buttler to report to Mr Balfour my investions of the futrure of Palestine. I reported a continuation of the plantations and settlements by the Rothchild family and those of Baroness Bourdett Coutts,in harmony with the then resident Arabs and Christains. The Balfour Declaration was afterwards made in accordance with my recommendations which I find to be still the most democratic and practical solution of the difficult problem.

I enclose herewith for your information copy of a letter which I wrote to President Truman on Nov 23rd, 1946,in which you will note that I call his attention to the statutes of the United States,prohibiting organizations of the Zionist character in the United States,which makes it his duty to suppress them .

I hope you will find these letters helpful in this knotty problem. If you will have your secretaries search my dossier, I think you will find my orginal and copies of letter dealing with the Palestine problem at about the time the Balfour declaration was issued.

With best wishes for your success,

I am

Very Faithfully

James M. Witherow

James . M. Witherow

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Moorhead, Minn. Nov 23rd, 1946

Hon Harry S. Truman,
President
Whitehouse, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr President:-

As a citizen of the United States,and one whose family is vitally interested in the affairs of Palestine, I wish to direct your attention to the press statements and comments which the Zionist organizations are constantly issuing with reference to your statements and sympathetic association with that organization in the affairs of Palestine.

In this connection,I wish to direct your attention to title 8 of the official code of laws of the United States ,Section I37 on page I33 of that volume and the various subdivisions,relative to organizations "Teaching,publishing,and circulating,advocating the overthrow of of organized government of the United States OR ANY OTHER ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT, and advocating the assaulting ,killing of the officers of "other organized governments" and the unlawful destruction of property and sabotage.

Now, it cannot be successfully maintained that the government of Palestine is not organized in the manner calculated to afford the utmost opportunity opportunity for the developement of industry,the administration of justice and the protection of its citizens in the exercise of democratic practices and at the present time,the Zionist organizations are dynamiting,assaulting and killing the regular officers of the law in the performance of their duty,contrary to the laws of the United States,to which I have directed your attention,and contrary to the comity of nations,and endangering the peace of the civilized world.particularly the Arabs,who have maintained their residence and citenship in Palestine ever since the days of Abraham, from whom they claim inheiritance same as the Jews,with this difference. The Arabs obeyed their God and the laws of their country and were retained in possesion,while the mass of the Jews disobeyed their God and their country and were driven from their homeland. Now they come as foreign citizens and claim dominance over all other nations,who are legally in possession.These Arabs, as well as the British,who at the sacrifice of fifty thousand soldiers,conquered the land,and acquired as good title to the same as the United States has acquired to Porto Rico. But the Zionists claim your personal support and assistance in conducting sabotage,murder and xxxxxxx terrorism in an effort to gain political dominance in a land where they only exist by sufferance of the nations, they attempt to assassinate.

We do not like to think that you violated your oath of office,and are an accessory to the crime against the government,which is being committed in Palestine,and which is being endorsed by the Zionist organizations in the United States, citing your support. To date you have not condemned any of the crimes which are being committed in Palestine ,nor attempted to prevent these crimes being plotted in the United States. My cousin General Montgomery is among those threatened with murder by the group which professes to act under your sponsorship. Needless to say ,that now when the matter is brought clearly and definitely to your attention, if the members of my family are assassinated by your Zionist associates, you must expect all of us to hold you personally responsible as an accessory

I sincerely hope that you will be able to prevent any more of these unpleasant consequences, and the disturbance of our peaceful relations with the Arabs.

Very truly yours
James M. Witherow

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March 3rd, 1947

R.J.Cruikshanks, Esqr
Editor Daily News,
Bouverie Street
London, Eng

Dear Mr. Cruikshanks:-

Recent events in England has accentuated the injury which the British people as a whole, the English in particular, have sustained through the unwillingness of the English press and politicians, to exchange frank and accurate information relative to the basic conditions in England so that they may be understood accurately in this country and the British people helped to overcome them. The general mass of my correspondence with the English people, which runs into hundreds of letters, is that they have been uninformative and in many cases arrogantx and bad mannered. In face of this I am repeatedly asked by senators and representative to furnish them reliable information on British affairs, so that they may be able to vote intelligently in regard to them when they come before the American congress for consideration. By reason of the lack of accurate knowlege and patriotic industry, the English have suffered a great deal and must continue to suffer still more until it is possible for the representative newspapers and political leaders to willing to consider the basic needs of their fellow citizens, and to make friends with the citizens of the United States, instead of telling them that British affairs "are none of your business", and the small shopkeepers calling Americans "Dam Yankees" Then have their national government ask the American govern ent to "Lend poor England money to provide her with the neccaries of life"

Now, for months past, I have been advising Northern Irish and English correspondents, that the British people have an untold wealth of hydro-electric power, in the mountain streams of Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, which with very small cost of installation, are ready to furnish you heat, power, light, manufacturing chemistry for every day living and manufacturing purposes. Yet I have never yet received a letter in reply which the importance of the subject deserves. Now, we read in the press of the extreme suffering and distress which the English people are suffering, simply because they will use their energies and intelligence in making the proper installations, to transform the God given energies and power which the Almighty is giving them without charge to the relieving of distress and the service of the people.

The failure to utilize this energy, and install modern machinery in the English obsolete factories, together with the bad manners of the London shopkeepers, are the principal things mentioned by returned American soldiers, and the anti British element in the United States are the principal arguments against extending aid to the British in her time of need.

The questions of the hour present a very serious question, before the citizens of the United States and the civilized world. We of Northern Irish birth, wish to sympathise and assist both our native countrymen our relatives throughout the British Isles and the various dominions. But as intelligent businessmen, which of two conflicting answers received from Brishers will personally accept and reccomend to American legislators.

Will we tell them that Brishers say that it "none of our business", and that we are impertinent in attempting to learn the facts, or will we accept the begging arguments of the Ministeries in power, who have never

kept faith with the American people once they received the money

In addition have always been adverse to friendly advises based on American experience such as the hydroelectric suggestions mentioned.

We are quite convinced that the great body of the British people are just as honest and as patriotic as their compatriots living in the dominions and in this country.But the logic of facts discloses that they have been very negligent in compelling their newspapers and political representatives, to present theirs ideas and situations accurately and frankly before the American citizens and the world before impending arises and emergencies arise,and seeing that Americans both as a government and a nation are courteously treated as their national status deserves, not in a subservient manner like footmen and servants.

We who have received these discourtesies and insults, do not wish to be obliged to publish the facts before the American public ,who are very anxious to receive them from authentic sources, But in justice to Americans these publications cannot be much longer delayed, unless the English change their attitude, and show a desire to both wake up and cooperate in things which are for the benefit of both Americans and Britishers in their efforts for the common good. It is deplorable to witness how the British Commonwealths have been permitted to sink from the position of one of the first powers of the world,to third place.Some persons consider as only entitled to fourth place,A pariah among nations. This is still more regretable, when we know that it has been brought about entirely by the lack of knowlege and bad manners of the leaders who the English people have placed in charge of the Empire affairs,and who are still determined not to wake up and put forth their efforts in behalf of their fellow citizens .

I am sending copies of this letter to other publications,to note their reactions to the pending problems before proceeding further.Kindly get together and show that there are Englishmen somewhere who are big enough to meet these difficult problems which exist.

Let me receive intelligent answers from some of you,to maintain the credit for intelligence of the English populace

Faithfully yours

James G Witherow

E 162

Letter dated March 4, 1947, addressed to the Prime Minister by Signor Mario Telesca, solicitor, Palazzo Pastore 3rd floor, Via Pirro, Salerno, Italy.

Précis. E2286 46 2[illegible] 1947

He refers to a telegram he despatched to the Prime Minister on March 3rd and forwards his suggestion for ending terrorism in Palestine. It is that hostages and relatives belonging to the adherents of the underground movement should be placed in all places and all vehicles which may be possible objectives of the terrorists. Such hostages should be kept in custody and constantly changed and the terrorists should be warned of what will be done.

The adoption of this system thought out by him is conditional on the broadcast of a continuous appeal alternately in Italian and Hebrew, the text of which he gives, until a reply is received from Irgun. The appeal

is/...

is directed to some Palestinian friends of his in particular as well as to all Palestinians.

Later on he will put forward his plan for the automatic peaceful solution of the Palestine problem.

FO. 164

R 12-J-47

MARIO TELESCA

AL PRIMO MINISTRO INGLESE

Sig. ATTLEE

L O N D R A

In riferimento al mio telegramma in data di ieri vi trasmetto il suggerimento annunziatovi per la repressione inoffensiva del terrorismo in Palestina.

In tutti i luoghi e nei mezzi semoventi, possibili obbiettivi del terrorismo, saranno trasferiti, tenuti in custodia ed in continuo cambio, ostaggi e familiari appartenenti aderenti movimento clandestino, avvertendo della avvenuta decisione gli agenti terroristi.

La adozione del sistema da me ideato è condizionata alla trasmissione continua alternata integrale in lingua italiana ed in lingua ebraica del seguente mio personale appello ai palestinesi, fino alla risposta della IRGUN.

" Capitano Arbib, amici Mann, Reinwein, altri amici
"miei palestinesi che ricordo con perenne ricono=
Bscenza per facilitazioni avute durante occupazione
"militare Alleata palazzo Pastore Salerno via Razza
"settembre quarantatre e mesi successivi quaranta=
"quattro - quarantacinque, vi saluto sempre con lo
"stesso affetto e vi esprimo mia ammirazione fino
"ieri per atteggiamento virile, coraggio, organizza=

"zione con cui avete mantenuto promesse fatte allo=
"ra voi stessi solennemente iniziare attività rag=
"giungere vostri ideali indipendenza nazionale. Du=
"rante nostre fraterne conversazioni su mondo vec=
"chio e nuovo, su arte, su architettura, su pittura,
"su musica, su filosofia, su religione, durante mie
"spiegazioni nostra anima latina, musica italiana,
"canzoni napoletane, mio grammofono, a voi tanto caro,
"io, calabrese - tenuto più di ogni altro ad atte=
"starvi la mia ammirazione per sentita vostra ope=
"rosità e bontà vostro cuore nobile unita serietà
"mentale e abito esemplare - oggi però esprimovi
"mio dolore per eccessi terrorismo IRGUN, che mac=
"chia grande popolo palestinese come già altre
"condannate criminalità ultra cerebrali, da voi
"riprovate in nostre lunghe discussioni come e=
"spressioni patologia volontà dell'uomo in diffi=
"coltà.

"Amici tutti palestinesi, io voglio tentare media=
"zione apolitica tra vostri ideali e necessità su=
"periori internazionali cogenti governo mandatario.

"Io, latino, giusto, disinteressato, antimilitarista,
"io uomo di legge che voi avete tante volte richie=
"sto per spiegazioni legislazione vostra, inglese,
"romana, io forse potrò con mia passione trovare

"termini nuovi soluzione intesa tra tutte le parti
"interessate Palestina.
"Amici palestinesi,fuori e dentro IRGUN,sospende=
"te atti terrorismo e avanzate vostri diritti since=
"ramente nobilmente.Giunto momento mostrare conte=
"nuto ideale vostro movimento.Le armi preparano la
"via alla toga,dicevate sempre in latino.Il mondo
"ormai ha sentito la vostra voce.Ma il sangue degli
"innocenti è contrario al vostro intento.Se voi per=
"sisterete oltre,tradirete vostri scopi.
"Amici palestinesi,palestinesi tutti:la vostra
"nemesi ha bussato alle porte della storia che si
"erano per voi arrugginite.Esse si sono già aperte
"e voi non ve ne siete accorti.A che bussate più ?
"Avete già vinto l'epoca matrigna.Non dovete voler
"stravincere. Vi sarebbe fatale.Accogliete mio spon=
"taneo appello,non sollecitato da nessuno.Voi mi
"conoscete,amici palestinesi.Alcuni foste testimoni
"di odii locali placati dal mio intervento professio=
"nale con finale soddisfazione parti contrastanti.
"Lasciate che io tenti qualche cosa anche per voi,
"che vi ho stimati nei frangenti di una guerra senza
"quartiere.Abbiate fiducia in me,non legato a nessun
"partito e nessun interesse.
"Parlate ora con il diritto delle genti sulla bocca,

"come sappiamo noi uomini mediterranei.Il mondo og=
"gi è in ascolto;domani sarebbe troppo tardi,perchè
"inorridito vi avrà già voltato le spalle.Sappiate
"capire che siete al limite,oltre il quale il trop=
"po è irrimediabilmente fatale.

"Memore vostra sensibilità vostra generosità,sono
"sicuro presente appello non resterà sterile.Voi lo
"capirete per quello che è: messaggio di distensione.
"Permettete che vi dica che siete entrati nella fa=
"se cieca del vostro programma di azione,perchè sie=
"te stati avvinti dal mito della potenza della vostra
"Organizzazione e non vi potete più accorgere di
"questa grande verità universale che ammettevate
"nostre conversazioni animate:che il feticismo nelle
"proprie forze è il veleno del temerario ignaro del
"proprio suicidio.

"Rispondetemi subito.Io intervengo per il bene co=
"mune e vostro.

"Vi saluto sempre caramente.„

AVVOCATO MARIO TELESCA,LEGALE IN SALERNO

Mi riservo presentare successivamente mio piano so=
luzione pacifica automatica grave problema palestinese.
Viva la pace mondiale.

Con ogni considerazione devotissimo

Salerno,4 marzo 1947 M. Telesca

Enter Jew.

Lond Am. Dept. 2386 46 11

163

# Hotel Duncan

INDEXED

1151 CHAPEL STREET

~~Times Plaza, Brooklyn~~
~~NEW HAVEN 11, CONN.~~

Dear Mr. Benin

We have followed with great interest your career & wish that we had a strong character like you, instead of "Truman" who should be called "Jeeman".

Many of our best Jews, like Rosenwald, consider Palestine a silly superstition of what is supposed to be sophisticated (dangerously) people.

My ancestors came from Holland & ousted the Indians, but if I should go to Holland & try to take possession of the land of my ancestors - so late as 1620 - they would lock me up in a lunatic asylum.

Since about 500 B.C. the Jews left the Holy Land mainly because they expected to make more money out of the fog (cattle) than they could wring out of skin & soil on top of rock, with only a few weeks of rain a year!

More & more, year by year, we are getting more & more experience with Jewish tricks & we are "fed up" on the Kikes who have grabbed our wealth

Sincerely your admirer
R. van Baalen Silvers FRHS

169

Foreign Dept

S. V. HUMPHRIES
VAN DYK MINE
VAN DYKDRIFT
TRANSVAAL
3-3-47

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.
House of Commons
Westminister

2286 46 31

INDEXED
31 MAR 1947

Dear Sir,

Allow me to express my appreciation of your firmness in handling the Jewish problem.

It may interest you to know that many of us in this country have no doubt of the identity of the statesman who gave you a half-hour lecture on the Zionist problem. It was of course General Smuts. I would however beg you to avoid persuading our Government to take more Jews as we already have as large a proportion of Jews I feel sure as you have in Britain. I only wish you could pay us a visit and have a look round Johannesburg. We already have enough trouble to contend with at U.N.O. on account of our Indians. If you send us more Jews, it will be the last straw.

Yours faithfully

S. V. Humphries

STAR, JOHANNESBURG

"All these great countries!" he exclaimed in thundering voice. "It is a tragedy that no one will take them. One great statesman in the British Commonwealth gave me a half-hour lecture on the Zionist problem. I said to him: 'How many Jews will you take? I will get a ship to-morrow.' He refused to take even one."

Loud shouts of "name" came from the House, but Mr. Bevin refused to divulge the statesman's identity.

---

TAXATION

26th FEBRUARY, 1947.

Précis. anti Yello E 170

In a letter to the Prime Minister Gian Paolo Tosti (Viale Montenero 55, Milan) recommends that an ultimatum should be given for the cessation of terrorism in Palestine by the end of this month (March) and that if it continues there should be an international crusade to restore peace there. He considers it strange that there should suddenly be a demand by millions of Jews to return to their promised land when before they have lived at peace in other countries. In his view, the terrorist campaign is run by men whose object is another upheaval and war among nations.

At the moment of writing he learns that terrorists have put up placards in the town against the British. The Prime Minister will know how to deal with this.

2286 46 71

171

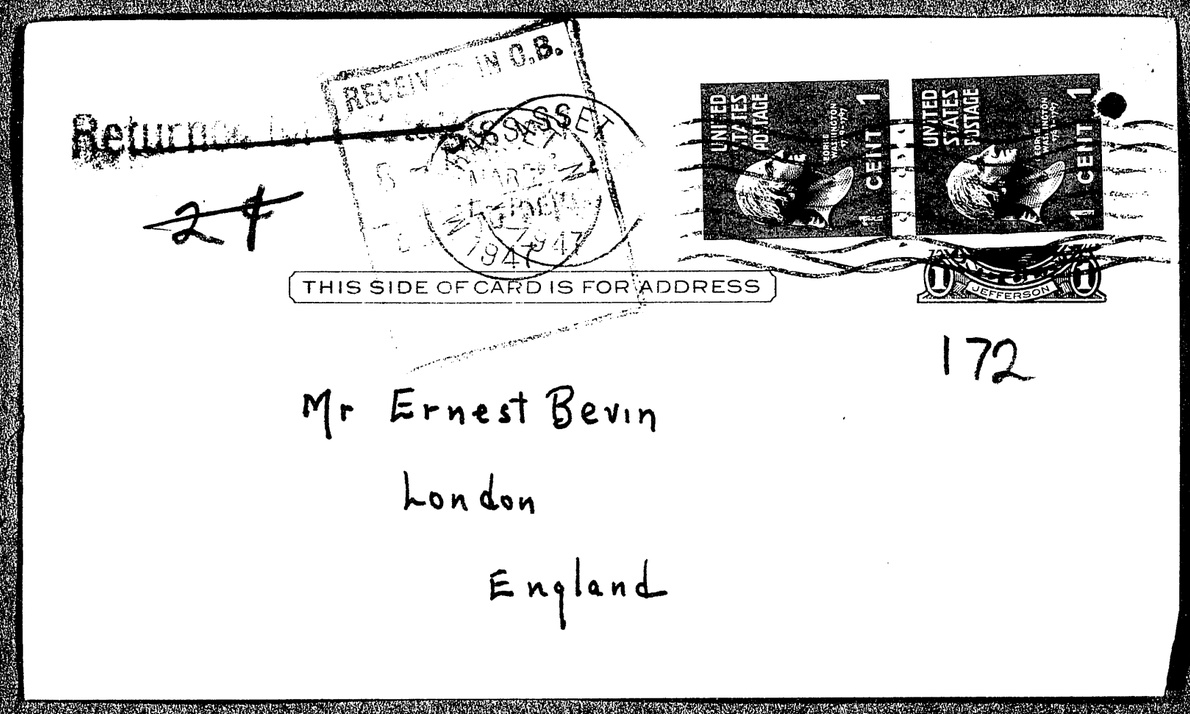
Despite Mr Truman's angry denials there are plenty of us here in the U.S. who suspected political motives when he made the original statement. We think we should admit 100,000 here before we start telling other countries what to do.

E 2286/46/71

2-27-47 INDEXED

1017

Robt. Hoppock
104 Webster Av
Manhasset NY



PAR AVION - REGISTERED LETTER

PRIVATE

F/O

283
173

R 17/3

Sir
CLEMENT ATTLEE
Down Strett 10
LONDON
GREAT BRITAIN

Il giornalista PAUL STUTTGARTEN della C.I.N.A. News Agency a diramato attraverso la stampa mondiale, che durante il suo soggiorno in Palestina ha appreso che la Vostra persona quella di Bevin e di Montgomery saranno rapite dalla organizzazione ebraica Irgun Zwai Leumi entro la Pasqua ebraica.=

Ebbene dopo i continui disastri di questi terroristi che hanno effettuato in Palestina e nel mondo, chiedo a nome degli uomini di buona volontàdi tutto il mondo, che tutto ciò abbia termine SUBITO.=

In nome di tutto coloro che hanno visto e sopportato una guerra così cruenta come quella del 1939-1945 e che desiderano trovare quella pace per cui si è combattuta contro i nazisti e fascisti, invito V.E. ad intervenire presso questi terroristi chiedendo loro che cessino di continuare questa loro guerra (per mezzo di un ultimatum) entro la fine del corrente mese di marzo 1947.=

Se essi continueranno nella loro attività delittuosa chiedo a V.E. affinchè si istituisca una CROCIATA internazione che si rechi in Palestina perchè ritorni la pace in quel Paese.=

Ma bisogna che si faccia molto presto così da evitare maggiori stragi.=

Evitare sopratutto che queste organizzazioni trascinino in guerra tutti coloro che hanno creduto alle loro parole e che certamente ubbidiranno ciecamente ai loro ordini e porteranno nuove rovine e distruzioni e sopratutto vittime che hanno creduto alle parole di questi guerrafondai.=

Tutto ciò non è dettato di antiebraismo, anzi è appunto in considerazione che gli ebrei in questa guerra hanno sofferto maggiormente subendo i più gravi lutti e le più atroci e sanguinose persecuzioni che bisogna mettere la parola FINE a questa guerriglia.=

I morti di questa guerra che hanno combattuto per una libertà, libertà in tutto il mondo, condannano questi terroristi che profanano gli ideali di questi morti.=

Tutti gli uomini del mondo si uniranno perchè questi terroristi siano eliminati e cessi la loro attività violenta.= Così anche la Palestina potrà riprendere il suo cammino e la pace ritorni nel suo popolo.=

MA PERCHE' - si domandano milioni e milioni persone - gli ebrei, ad un tratto si sono rivolti alla Palestina la loro terra promessa, come non mai; quando viveva tranquilla in altri Paesi benvoluti ed ammirati?.=

Solo una risposta ci detta il nostro cuore: " GUERRAFONDAI SI SONO INTROMESSI NEGLI EBREI AFFINCHE' ESSI PORTINO UN NUOVO SCOMPIGLIO NEL MONDO CON UNA ALTRA GUERRA„.= Così essi hanno portato questo popolo già decimato da questa guerra verso un nuovo abisso dove troveranno solo distruzione e bratture.= Questi guerrafondai, con i loro propagandisti in tutto il mondo hanno incitato gli ebrei a ritornare nella loro terra promessa, abbandonando tutto, verso un avvenire senza scopi e senza meta: chiamando questa nuova guerra: GUERRA SANTA.

Ma lo scopo di queste losche figure non è certo la libertà degli ebrei che essi mirano ma bensì a delle complicazioni internazionali preludio di una nuova guerra.=

MA NOI UOMINI LIBERI DI TUTTO IL MONDO COMBATTEREMO QUESTI GUERRAFONDAI

II°

RISTABILIREMO LA PACE IN PALESTINA E DI CONSEGUENZA IN TUTTO IL MONDO.=

E così mi sono permesso di scrivere a V.E. quale Primo Ministro di una grande Nazione che ha cercato, cerca e cercherà la possibilità di instaurare in tutto il mondo una nuova era: L'ERA DELLA PACE IN TUTTO IL MONDO = affinchè io possa sapere il suo punto di vista sulla situazione palestinese e per una eventuale CROCIATA in quel Paese.=

GIAN PAOLO TOSTI
Viale Montenero n. 55
M i l a n o
ITALIA

N.B. = Non ho scritto in inglese perchè non lo conosco perfettamente.=
La risposta sia attraverso qualche incaricato oppure anche per posta, giro normale, così da evitare qualche rappresaglia verso la mia persona di qualche elemento di queste bande terroristiche ( che purtroppo c'è ne sono moltissimi in Italia, Francia, Germania).=
SE NON VENISSE PRESA IN CONSIDERAZIONE PREGO VENGA QUESTA LETTERA DISTRUTTA IMMEDIATAMENTE =

---

ALL'ULTIMO MOMENTO APPRENDO CHE QUESTI TERRORISTI HANNO AFFISSO AI MURI DELLE CITTA' ITALIANE UN PROCLAMA CONTRO GLI INGLESI = PER UNA UNIONE E COMBATTERE CONTRO LE FORZE DI SUA MAESTA' BRITANNICA = (sappiatevi quindi regolarVi in merito) =

---

VIVA LA LIBERTA' IN TUTTO IL MONDO ED IN PALESTINA

19[illegible]

# E

1947

E 2301 176

17 Mar

Registry Number } E2301/46/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Del.

No. Moscow.

Dated 1 9[illegible].

Received in Registry } 15 Mar 1947

17 Mar 1947

A.III.(e) Palestine Policy.

Refer to Min. 5 (E2019/46/31) agrees that Palestine Question should be submitted to Assembly under article 10 and that Dis. of Todesgan should refer to this article in his note to Sec Gen.

Last Paper.

2286

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Tel. Moscow 230
Repd. U.K. Del New York. 929
- W.Ofa 2746
Mar 21.
Off. J.M. Martin C.O.
- A.H. Poynton " 19 Mar
19 Mar

(Minutes.)

The attached draft is the outcome of a meeting with the C.O. this day.

H.J.Bailey 18/3

EAD

United Nations Dept

I.W.Boxshall 18/3

Now as redrafted, as revised by Mr. Mason.

H.Beeley 19/3

Tel. initialled by Sir O. Sargent and sent.

H.B. 21/3

(Action completed.)

[illegible] 4/3

(Index.)

26/6/46

Next Paper.

E 2316

32003 F.O.P.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No. E 2301/46/31

*Draft.*

U.K. Delegation,
Moscow.

*Telegram.*

Repeat to

U.K. Delegation,
New York.

Washington.

No.

Date

Cypher

World Organisation
Distribution.

H.13. 18/3

17h

*Despatched* *M.*

IMPORTANT

SECRET

Following for Secretary of State from Sir O. Sargent.

Your telegram No. 96 [Palestine] N.P. 7/M immediately following paragraph contains the draft of a statement which might be issued at an appropriate time, possibly in answer to a Parliamentary Question.

2. Begins.

His Majesty's Government have asked the General Assembly of the United Nations to make recommendations concerning the future government of Palestine. They are prepared to abide by any decision the Assembly may make as to the country's future status. They cannot however undertake in advance to accept responsibility for giving effect to this decision whatever it may be. They must reserve their freedom to refuse the task of administering any policy of which they do not approve. Ends.

3. This would mean in effect that His Majesty's Government would accept a decision involving their withdrawal from Palestine. If on the other hand they were asked to stay, they would retain their right to decline responsibility for carrying out, either alone or in association with other powers, any policy which in their judgement was unjust or impracticable. Should

they/

177

they be asked to implement such a policy, they would presumably invite the Assembly either to modify its recommendations or to find some other instrument for giving effect to them.

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Registry
No. E 3201/46/31

*Despatched* *M.*

*Draft.*

U.K. Delegation,
Moscow.

*Telegram.*

Repeat to

U.K. Delegation,
New York.

Washington.

Cypher

World Organisation
Distribution.

~~Light~~

H.13. 18/3

United Nations Dept
WM 18/3

IMPORTANT

SECRET

Light

N.A.

[Palestine]. The views of the Colonial Office and Foreign Office on paragraphs 4 and 5 of your telegram No. 96 are as follows.

It is difficult to foresee the course of the General Assembly's debate on Palestine. If we had undertaken in advance to accept any recommendations the Assembly might make as to the future status of Palestine, our freedom of manoeuvre during the session might be seriously restricted. ~~In view of this dis-~~ We suggest that this advantage, ~~we suggest that it would be unwise to commit ourselves~~ is sufficient to outweigh any advantage that might be obtained from a declaration made now on the lines of your paragraph 4 (a).

[Insert X on next page]

3. On the other hand Ministers may be pressed to answer questions on the subject in Parliament. We therefore suggest that the following text should be submitted to the Cabinet for approval as a draft statement which could be made public if necessary.

4 Begins.

His Majesty's Government have asked the General Assembly of the United Nations to make recommendations concerning the future government of Palestine. They will of course give the most serious consideration to the Assembly's recommendations. ~~But they cannot undertake in advance to accept responsibility for giving effect to these recommendations whatever they~~

may/

~~may not~~ They must however reserve their freedom to refuse the task of administering any policy of which they do not approve.

Ends.

X 2. Moreover it is arguable that, by announcing in advance our readiness to be bound by the Assembly's recommendations, we should be contributing to the doctrine that there is some binding obligation to carry out Assembly recommendations in general. This as you know is a doctrine which we regard as dangerous in itself and as not founded upon anything in the Charter.

E 2301 138

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to Council of Foreign Ministers)

No. 96. D. 3.40 p.m. 15th March 1947

15th March 1947. R. 4.50 p.m. 15th March 1947

Repeated to New York (U.K. Del.)
Washington.

YYYYYY

IMPORTANT
SECRET
LIGHT

Your telegram No. 55.

Following from Secretary of State for Sir O. Sargent.

Paragraph 2. I agree that the Palestine question should be submitted to the Assembly under Article 10 and that Sir A. Cadogan should refer to this Article in his note to the Secretary General.

2. Paragraph 3. The Cabinet decision was that His Majesty's Government, as the Government of Palestine under the Mandate, being unable in view of the dispute as to the interpretation of the Mandate any longer to carry it out, referred the whole question to the United Nations in order that the latter should determine the future of the Mandate, the construction and interpretation to be placed on it and/or the date of its supersession by a Government of the people of Palestine. I set out the three possible alternative solutions in my speech in the House of Commons on the 25th February (see paragraph 1 of my telegram No. 456 to Cairo).

3. The question as to whether we should bind ourselves to carry out any decisions which the United Nations might reach was certainly left open by the Cabinet decision.

4. Would it not be possible to deal with the question in two parts when it comes before the General Assembly as follows:

(a) The future status of Palestine. On this I would be prepared to agree in advance to accept the recommendations of the Assembly.

/(b)

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(b) The carrying out of the recommendation of the Assembly under (a). His Majesty's Government cannot bind themselves in advance to carrying out themselves or in some association with other Powers a recommendation which would involve them in the use of military force. Therefore I feel that we should reserve our position on this head.

5. I am merely putting this to you as a suggestion and I should be grateful if you would have it carefully studied and let me have your views.

6. As regards Sir A. Cadogan's final suggestion that we should declare our intention of abstaining from voting in the Assembly, I doubt if we should obtain much advantage from making such a declaration in advance. Moreover if it is possible to divide the question into two parts as I suggest we should presumably be bound to vote for the recommendations of the Assembly under (a) but I should prefer to wait to see what the course of the discussion in the Assembly is before deciding what action we should take about voting on (b).

Foreign Office please repeat to United Kingdom Delegation New York and Washington as my telegrams Nos. 5 and 22.

[Repeated to U.K. Del. New York and Washington].

[Copy sent to Sir Orme Sargent].

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stry
J. E 3301/46/31

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

*Draft.*

U.K. Delegation,
Moscow.
230 March 20

Telegram.

Repeat to
U.K. Delegation,
New York. 929.

Washington.
2743

Cypher.

World Organisation
Distribution.

I agree.
Mr. Gibb first sp

C.O. for
concurrence.
HFB

HFB 19/3

Sir. O. Sargent.
RVC
20/3

OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

March, 1947.

Despatched P.M. 132

IMPORTANT.

SECRET.

LIGHT From Sargent.

/Palestine/

The views of the Colonial Office and Foreign Office on paragraphs 4 and 5 of your telegram No.96 are as follows.

It is difficult to foresee the course of the General Assembly's debate on Palestine. If we had undertaken in advance to accept any recommendations the Assembly might make as to the future status of Palestine, our freedom of manoeuvre during the session might be seriously restricted. We suggest that this disadvantage is sufficient to outweigh any advantage that might be obtained from a declaration made now on the lines of your paragraph 4(a).

2. Moreover it is arguable that, by announcing in advance our readiness to be bound by the Assembly's recommendation, we should be contributing to the doctrine that there is some binding obligation to carry out Assembly recommendations in general. This as you know is a doctrine which we regard as dangerous in itself and as not founded upon anything in the Charter.

3. On the other hand Ministers may be pressed to answer questions on the subject in Parliament. We therefore suggest that the following text should be submitted to the Cabinet for approval as a draft statement which could be made public if necessary.

4. Begins.

His Majesty's Government have asked the

/General

General Assembly of the United Nations to make recommendations concerning the future government of Palestine. They will of course give the most serious consideration to the Assembly's recommendations. They must however reserve their freedom to refuse the task of themselves administering any policy of which they do not approve.

Ends.

OR Tel 20

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

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E. 2301/46/31
Secret
Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MOSCOW

(To United Kingdom Delegation to Council of Foreign Ministers)

No. 230 D. 1.10 p.m. 22nd March 1947

21st March 1947
Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York No. 929
Washington No. 2746

C C C C C C

IMMEDIATE
SECRET
LIGHT

From Sargent.

[Palestine]

The views of the Colonial Office and Foreign Office on paragraphs 4 and 5 of your telegram No. 96 are as follows.

It is difficult to foresee the course of the General Assembly's debate on Palestine. If we had undertaken in advance to accept any recommendations the Assembly might make as to the future status of Palestine, our freedom of manoeuvre during the session might be seriously restricted. We suggest that this disadvantage is sufficient to outweigh any advantage that might be obtained from a declaration made now in the lines of your paragraph 4(a).

2. Moreover it is arguable that, by announcing in advance our readiness to be bound by the Assembly's recommendation, we should be contributing to the doctrine that there is some binding obligation to carry out Assembly recommendations in general. This as you know is a doctrine which we regard as dangerous in itself and as not founded upon anything in the Charter.

3. On the other hand Ministers may be pressed to answer questions on the subject in Parliament. We therefore suggest that the following text should be submitted to the Cabinet for approval as a draft statement which could be made public if necessary.

4. [Begins]

His Majesty's Government have asked the General Assembly of the United Nations to make recommendations concerning the future government of Palestine. They will of course give the most serious consideration to the Assembly's recommendations. They must however reserve their freedom to refuse the task of themselves administering any policy of which they do not approve.

[Ends]

OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

19th March, 1947.

185

The telegram which we drafted at our meeting yesterday has now been revised in discussion with our United Nations Department.

There are two changes. Paragraph 2 is entirely new, and the draft statement has been abbreviated.

I should be grateful if you would let me know whether you approve of the telegram in its revised form.

In order to save time I am also sending a copy to Martin.

. M. Poynton, Esq., C.M.G.,
Colonial Office.

OUT FILE FOREIGN OFFICE, S. .1.

186

19th March, 1947.

The telegram which we drafted at our meeting yesterday has now been revised in discussion with our United Nations Department.

There are two changes. Paragraph 2 is entirely new, and the draft statement has been abbreviated.

I should be grateful if you would let me know whether you approve of the telegram in its revised form.

In order to save time I am also sending a copy to Poynton.

J. L. Martin, Esq., C.B., C.V.O.,
Colonial Office.

E

E 2316
17 MAR

1947

187

Registry Number } E2316/46/31.

**TELEGRAM FROM**
U.K.Del.

No.

Moscow

Dated

Received in Registry } 85
14 Mar 1947

Palestine and the United Nations.

Refers to tel. 56 (E2241/46/31). Reports that on arrival he paid courtesy calls on Bidault, Marshall and Molotov. Was surprised when Marshall asked to see him but confined conversation to generalities and would not be drawn on the Truman statement and the work of the conference. Does not think it will be easy to keep in close touch with America at this conference.

Last Paper.

2301

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

This is not an altogether conclusive answer to the question asked in the last sentence of our no. 56 to Moscow. I submit a draft.

H Beeley 17/3

Draft cancelled, as unnecessary in view of Moscow tel. no. 95.

H.B. 19/3

(Action completed.) GM 19/3

(Index.) 26/6/48

Next Paper.

E2326

32003 F.O.P.

Registry No. E2316/46/31

F. O., 187

194

Despatched M.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

Telegram. U.K. Del. Moscow
No.....
(Date).....

Repeat to :—

~~En Clair.~~
~~Code.~~
Cypher.

Distribution :—
World Organisation

H.B. 17/3

Copies to :—

Sir. O. Sargent.
R. Vt 17.3.

Important
Secret
Light

Following for Secretary of State from Sir O. Sargent.

Your telegram no 85, paragraph 2 [Palestine]

We propose, if you have no objections, to ask Lord Inverchapel to discuss with Acheson the American objections to the proposed U.N. committee on Palestine.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

E 189

AMENDED DISTRIBUTION (17th March, 1947)

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP CABINET DISTRIBUTION

E 2316

FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to Council of Foreign Ministers)

No.85
14th March, 1947.

D. 11.03 p.m. 14th March, 1947.
R. 7.11 p.m. 14th March, 1947.

Q 1 Q

IMPORTANT
CONFIDENTIAL

Following personal for Prime Minister from Secretary of State.

On my arrival I paid courtesy calls on Bidault and Marshall and Molotov. Marshall asked to see me yesterday and I was rather surprised that his conversation was confined entirely to generalities. I tried to draw him on Truman's statement and the work of the Conference but he obviously did not want to talk. I do not yet quite know what to make of him but I do not think it is going to be very easy to keep in our usual close touch with America at this Conference. It may be due to inexperience and he may come along.

2. This makes it difficult for me to raise Palestine with him as suggested in paragraph 4 of Foreign Office telegram No.56.

[Copies sent to Prime Minister]

MAR 1947

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**1947**

# E

PALESTINE

E 2326
190
18 MAR

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Registry Number | E2326/46/31. |
| **FROM** | Chancery |
| No. | Washington. |
| Dated | 92/ /47. |
| Received in Registry | 11. Mar 1947<br>18. Mar 1947 |

Palestine, and United Nations.

Discusses U.S. attitude towards proposal for an ad hoc committee of U.N. on Palestine. In recent conversation Head of Near East Div. in State Dept mentioned further point likely to raise difficulties. This was the precedent which might be set by such a committee i.e. considerable increase in Sec. Gen's powers.

**Last Paper.**

2316

**References.**

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

to C.O.

Mar. 28

(*Minutes.*)

Copy to C.O.

U.N. Dept. 26/3

N.A. Dept. 27/3

H. Beeley 18/3

25/3

(Action completed.) 27/3

(Index.) 26/6/48

**Next Paper.**

E2378

32003 F.O.P

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.
11th March 1947

191

Ref: G2/ /47

S E C R E T

14th Jan - R.

Dear Department,

Please refer to U.K. Delegation New York telegram No. 120 to you of March 7th about the U.S. attitude towards the proposal for an ad hoc Committee of the United Nations on Palestine.

During a recent conversation, the head of the Near East Division in the State Department mentioned one further point which he considered likely to raise difficulties. This was the precedent which might be set by such a Committee. He thought that it might lead to an undesirable increase in the Secretary-General's powers and so derogate from the authority of the regular organs of the United Nations. In saying this he had particularly in mind the possibility that such a Committee might go so far as to make recommendations and thus influence the General Assembly's ultimate decision. If any special body were appointed, he inclined to think that it should do no more than collect and circulate all relevant material, but he admitted that State Department thinking on this point was not yet at all clear.

No mention was made of Zionist pressure!

We are sending a copy of this letter to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

198

1947

# E

E 2378 192

19 MAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Registry Number | E2378/46/31. |
| FROM | P.Q |
| No. | Mr Nichols |
| Dated | |
| Received in Registry | 12 Mar 1947<br>19 Mar 1947 |

Persecution in Palestine.

Mr Nichols asked Sec. of State whether he is yet in a position to state names of members of Jewish Agency, relating to acts of violence in Palestine.

Mr Creech Jones. Reference to reply of March 4th to which he had nothing to add.

**Last Paper.**

2326

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

H.C. 191 .3

(Action completed.) P.Q. 19/3

(Index) 26/6/48

**Next Paper.**

2582

32003 F.O.P

EASTERN

E

Eastern 193

## Parliamentary Question

* 94. Mr. Stokes,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he is yet in a position to state the names of the members of the Jewish Agency referred to in code in telegram No. 2, page 4 of Cmd. 6873, relating to acts of violence in Palestine. [*Wednesday 12th March.*]

Lab.

Ipswich.

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ANS

ANSWERED 12 MAR 1947

REPLIED

E 2378

19 MAR

130614.

E 1914

43. **Mr. Stokes** asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is yet in a position to state the names of the members of the Jewish Agency referred to in code in telegram No. 2, page 4 of Cmd. 6873, relating to acts of violence in Palestine.

**Mr. Creech Jones:** I would refer my hon. Friend to my reply of 4th December last, to which I have nothing to add.

**Mr. Stokes:** But as that answer was entirely unsatisfactory, may I ask my right hon. Friend whether, in view of the fact that four of the names have already been revealed, including prominent members of the Jewish Agency, among them Dr. Weitzman, he will now take steps to close the Jewish Agency, as that needs to be done?

**Mr. Creech Jones:** I regret that my reply must continue to be unsatisfactory.

**Mr. S. Silverman:** In the event of my right hon. Friend having evidence to connect any of these gentlemen with any act of violence, will be undertake to make a proper charge, in a proper court, so that the evidence may be examined and, if possible, rebutted?

**Mr. Stokes:** Is it not perfectly clear, from the White Paper referred to in the Question, that all these gentlemen were directly implicated in the outrages which have been perpetrated?

**Mr. Silverman:** May I join with my hon. Friend in pressing the Minister to give us a specific answer to that question? Is it not perfectly clear that there is no ground whatever for any such accusation? If there were any ground for that accusation, is it not consistent with our traditions that a charge should be made specifically, in a proper place, and that the accused persons should be enabled to reply?

**Mr. Creech Jones:** That is another question, and I would like to see it on the Order Paper before I answer it.

199

**1947**

# E

E 2382
19 MAR 196

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Registry Number | E 2382/46/31 |
| **FROM** | C.O. |
| No. |  |
| Dated | Communicated. |
| Received in Registry | 19 Mar 1947 |

Palestine, Martial Law.

Has learned that pressure may be put on H.M.G. to introduce martial law over whole of Palestine. Transmits observations on martial law generally.

Palestine tel. 570 of 16 Mar.

**Last Paper.**

2378

**References.**

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

(Action completed.) 8/11/9/

(Index.) 20/6/48

**Next Paper.**

2385

(*Minutes.*)

H.B. 19/3

32003 F.O.P

# INWARD TELEGRAM

15

197

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D.16th March, 1947.
R.16th " " 19.45 hrs.



IMMEDIATE

No. 570 Top Secret and Personal.

I have learned that pressure may be put on His Majesty's Government to introduce martial law over the whole of Palestine and it may, therefore, be useful to you that I should send these observations on the question of martial law generally.

2. Beneath the suggestion presumably lies the implication, which seems to die hard, that the administration or myself in some way hamper the military in their operations against terrorists, and that if martial law were imposed the Army would be more successful in its campaign against them. The actual facts are that I have recently been greatly concerned by the apparent inability of the Army to protect even themselves and have continually stressed to them that, in view of the bad effect terrorist successes have, some way must be devised at least of countering terrorist attacks. In fact, the boot is on the other leg, the pressure is being put on the Army by me and I am willing to agree to any methods which will bring about results. The search for new methods is continuous. The Army themselves tell me that the imposition of martial law throughout the country is the last thing they want, would have no extra effect against terrorists, and in fact they have not enough troops to carry it out efficiently. It should be remembered also that terrorism is confined to the towns. Only one fifth of the Jews lie

outside/

outside the towns and all rural areas are at the present peaceful. To impose martial law generally over the rural areas would cause quite a hardship to the Arabs. The recent imposition of martial law covered half the Jews in the country and the whole of the nerve centres. The remainder outside settlements are mainly in Haifa, where Jewish co-operation is more in evidence than anywhere else, though for security reasons it is necessary to keep this fact secret.

3. There seems to be some doubt as to what statutory martial law actually is. It was (?group omitted) in by an Order made under Defence Regulations. I retained supreme power, but delegated certain powers to the Military Commander while withdrawing all civil facilities. It was clear that its effect would cause great economic hardship and that it could not go on indefinitely. As you will see from the report I sent you, its effect has in fact been most severe. An undisclosed reason for withdrawing it was that, had it been kept on, the Military Commander would have been placed in the position of having to make concessions to cover hardships and there was a danger of it becoming a benevolent military administration rather than a severe military imposition. The Military Commander himself was quite clear on this point, there is no longer any doubt in anyone's mind here, civil or military, that the only way of getting at terrorists is through the help of the civil population, and all action taken has been devised to get that help either by pressure or through willingness.

4. This is of course the present situation, which might possibly require review later. Particularly should we have any trouble with the Arabs.

Distributed to:-

# INWARD TELEGRAM

199

Distributed to:-

M.S.25
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. I. Thomas
Mr. Martin
Sir D. Harris
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Poynton
Mr. Bigg
Mr. Roberts-Wray

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Office | - | Mr. H. Beeley. |
| " " | - | Mr. G.W. Baxter. |
| Lord President of the Council. | - | |
| No.10 Downing Street | - | P.S. to Prime Minister. |
| Cabinet Offices | - | Sir N. Brook. |
| " " | - | Mr. S.E.T. Jacks. |
| " " | - | Mr. E.A. Armstrong. |
| Foreign Office Research Department | - | Air Commodore K.C. Byas. |
| M.I.5. | - | Mr. J.C. Robertson. |
| War Office | - | C.I.G.S. |
| " " | - | M.I.Jn. |
| " " (M.O.4.) | - | Lt. Col. J.C. Ashburn. |
| Admiralty | - | Mr. G.C.B. Dodds. |
| Air Ministry | - | Private Secretary. |
| Ministry of Defence | - | Private Secretary. |
| " " " | - | Sir H. Wilson Smith. |

200

# E

PALESTINE

1947

E 2385

19 MAR

200

Registry Number: E2385/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM: Lord Inverchapel

No. Washington

Dated 15-91

Received in Registry 14 March 1947

19 - -

Palestine U.N. ad hoc Committee

Refer 7.0 to Moscow 56 (E2041/46/31)

State During conversation Head of Near East Div of State Dept remarked jokingly to member of Embassy staff that 7.0 had asked U.S. Embassy a number of awkward questions. He said U.S. Govt were not expecting H.M.G. to make suggestions re policy but that they might make statement on line of Para 3 of New York tel 767. To endeavour deter member of U.N.

Last Paper.

2382

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Tel. to Wash. 2669.
Rptd. U.K. Del New York 907
Mar 20.

(Minutes.)

Draft submitted.

H. Beeley 19/3

Tel. sent. 19/3

I have enquired from Room 6 why Washington tels. no. 1591 and Moscow Delegation tel. no. 95, both received on March 15th, did not turn up in the Department until March 19th.

H Beeley 20/3

Now an separate minute on the delay in receiving telegrams.

H Beeley 20/3

Communication to Dept. 20/3

Minute on delay in receiving tels entered separately.

H 3. 3/4

(Action completed.) FEM 8/4

(Index) 20/6/48

Next Paper.

2397

32003 F.O.P.

201

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANIS TION DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel,
No.1591
14th March,1947.

D. 4.53 p.m. 14th March,1947.
R. 10.55 p.m. 15th March,1947.

Repeated to New York (United Kingdom Delegation).

Q Q Q

E 2395

SECRET

Your telegram No.56 to United Kingdom Delegation Moscow; Palestine and the United Nations.

During chance conversation, Head of Near East Division of State Department remarked jokingly to member of my staff that Foreign Office had asked United States Embassy "a number of awkward questions". He said that United States Government were not (repeat not) expecting His Majesty's Government to make suggestions for policy, but they felt that it might be useful for His Majesty's Government to make a statement on the lines already indicated in paragraph 3 of United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram to you No.767. Very many members of the United Nations were not familiar with the problem in the way that His Majesty's Government and the United States Government were. They would not know what it was all about and would find such a statement very helpful.

2. It appeared from what he said that the United States Government may be contemplating the summoning of a special assembly for a very short period for the purpose of establishing an ad hoc committee. They felt that the cost need not be prohibitive that this procedure would give the committee proper standing. It mightthen even have the power to make recommendations if so desired.

3. This was a very informal conversation and should be taken as no more than an indication of how State Department are thinking at present.

MAR 19

202

Registry
No. E 2385/46/31

OUT FILE

*Despatched* 2.45 P.M.

*Draft.*

Washington.

*Telegram.*

Repeat to

U.K. Delegation,
New York.

Cypher

World Organisation
Distribution.

C.O. concur H.B.

U.N. Dept.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

~~IMMEDIATE~~

SECRET

Your telegram No. 1591, and Moscow telegram to Foreign Office No. 95, repeated to you [Palestine and the United Nations].

The following comments may be of use to you when you approach the Americans on this question.

2. We are ~~extremely~~ reluctant at this stage to enlarge on the statement of the issue contained in our draft note to the Secretary-General (my telegram to New York No. 682, paragraph 1). Any analysis of the ~~statement~~ situation, such as the State Department wish us to present, would have to be a fairly long document, and would be exposed to the closest scrutiny and probably to a barrage of misleading criticism. It would therefore have to be prepared with the greatest care, and would largely ~~overlap~~ anticipate the document we hope to present in due course to the Special Committee (if it is formed) or the Assembly. To prepare it now would consume precious time.

3. Your paragraph 2. As a matter of history, a special Assembly of the kind contemplated by the State Department was our ~~own~~ original ~~proposal~~ suggestion. It was the Secretary-General who suggested an ad hoc committee. We at once agreed to accept this procedure if he could obtain general approval for it, but we are equally ready to revert to the alternative of a special Assembly if that proves to be the

general/

H.B. 19/3

Sir O. Sargent:

12 VI 20/3

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general desire. Our object is simply to ensure adequate preparation for the Assembly's debate. Since the Americans are alone in objecting to Lie's proposal, the choice between the two alternative procedures seems to be a matter for direct settlement between them and him.

4. It should be added that we are sceptical as to the possibility of confining a special ~~section~~ SESSION of the Assembly to the limited agenda which we originally proposed and which the State Department are now apparently suggesting. Delegates could presumably not be prevented from discussing the substance of the Palestine problem, ~~and in addition~~ if also they could ask for questions other than Palestine to be put on the agenda, but for this a two-thirds majority would be required.

OF Bruce 25

OUT FILE

2 cop

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

(E 2385/46/31)

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No: 2669
20th March, 1947.

D. 2. 30 p.m. 20th March, 1947.

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York No. 907.

11111

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Your telegram No. 1591, and Moscow telegram to Foreign Office No. 95, repeated to you [Palestine and the United Nations].

The following comments may be of use to you when you approach the Americans on this question.

2. We are reluctant at this stage to enlarge on the statement of the issue contained in our draft note to the Secretary-General (my telegram to New York No. 682, paragraph 1). Any analysis of the situation, such as the State Department wish us to present, would have to be a fairly long document, and would be exposed to the closest scrutiny and probably to a barrage of misleading criticism. It would therefore have to be prepared with the greatest care, and would largely anticipate the document we hope to present in due course to the Special Committee (if it is formed) or the Assembly. To prepare it now would consume precious time.

3. Your paragraph 2. As a matter of history, a special Assembly of the kind contemplated by the State Department was our original suggestion. It was the Secretary-General who suggested an ad hoc committee. We at once agreed to accept this procedure if he could obtain general approval for it, but we are equally ready to revert to the alternative of a special Assembly if that proves to be the general desire. Our object is simply to ensure adequate preparation for the Assembly's debate. Since the Americans are alone in objecting to Lie's proposal, the choice between the two alternative procedures seems to be a matter for direct settlement between them and him.

4. It should be added that we are sceptical as to the possibility of confining a special session of the

Assembly

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Assembly to the limited agenda which we originally proposed and which the State Department are now apparently suggesting. Delegates could presumably not be prevented from discussing the substance of the Palestine problem. They could also ask for questions other than Palestine to be put on the agenda, but for this a two-thirds majority would be required.

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# E

1947

E 2397

19 MAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Registry Number | E2397/46/31 |
| TELEGRAM FROM | U.K. Del. |
| No. | Moscow. |
| Dated | 9th. |
| Received in Registry | 15 Mar 1947 |
| | 19 - - |

Polarlist and United Nations.

Refers F.O. tel No 956 (E2044/46/31) Agrees that next move is to approach Americans direct and would like Lord Inverchapel to take matter up in Washington. Hopes double about value of report from Secretariat as a means of delivery the invitation. Thinks that Lord Inverchapel should make it clear that Poles feel that report by Committee of Delegates would be more likely to produced useful result.

Last Paper.

2385

(Minutes.)

See E 2385

H.B. 20/3

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

| (Action completed.) | (Index.) |
|---|---|
| 8/4 | 26/6/48 |

Next Paper.

E2422

32003 F.O.P.

(Original sent to Room 15) Eastern Dept. Enclosure 207

Cypher/OTP. E. DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to Council of Foreign Ministers).

No. 95. D. 12.28 a.m. 15th March 1947.

15th March 1947. R. 2.36 p.m. 15th March 1947.

Repeated to: New York and Washington.



W:W:W:W:W

IMMEDIATE.

SECRET.

LIGHT. Your tel. No. 56.

Following from Secretary of State for Sir O. Sargent.

I agree that the next move is to approach the Americans direct and would like Lord Inverchapel to take the matter up in Washington.

2. I share your and the Secretary General's doubts about the value of a report from the Secretariat as a means of solving the problem and I think Lord Inverchapel should make it clear to the State Department that I feel that a report by the Committee of Delegates would be much more likely to produce useful results.

Please pass to New York and Washington as my telegrams Nos. 4 and 21.

[Repeated to Washington and New York.]

[Copy sent to Sir O. Sargent.]

[Note by Communications Department: Reference has been asked for.]

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AMENDMENT SLIP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

Moscow telegram No. 95 to Foreign Office of 15th March.

Reference should be :-

"Your telegram No. 56 ".

E 2041/46/31

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

18th March, 1947.

1947

# E

E 2422
20 MAR

209

Views on Palestine. Pro Jewish.

Registry Number } E2422/46/31

**FROM** Various

No. Non Regd.

Dated

Received in Registry } 11 Feb 1947
20 Mar 1947

**Last Paper.**

2397

**References.**

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

⑧ Ack.
April 2

Dft) Chancery, W'ton, enc. ⑨
April 9

(Action completed.) 1/4

(Index) 26/4/48

**Next Paper.**

2424

(*Minutes.*)

2) John J. Daniel
3) Frank Porter
4) A. W. Lever
5) James McCullough.
6) Labour Zionist Organ.
7) J. Edward Kaplan.
8) Rosalie Gassman.
9) S. Beryl Lush.
10) A. Kirshenbaum.

1-4) Apr 24/3 N. American Dept (1-2 and 4)
~~(Copy 2 Porter)~~
~~G. E. Sutton~~
H.B. 20/3

5-6) Apr 26/3 N. American Dept.
H.B. ~~20~~/3

7-10) Please acknowledge no. 8
N.A. Dept (7 and 9-10)
H.B. 1/4

32003 F.O.P

PS. 1/4 - ? Could No 9 go to W'ton to be acked, please

February 11th 1947. R.10/3. 20/13/3 Somerset Penna.

Care of House of Commons



The Honerable Mr C. Atley - 20

Very much concearned for the Welfare of both England. The British Commonwealth and the Jews going to Palistine. If you are a believer of the Bible, the God of the Bible, the Song of God, our Great Redeemer: then read carefully the Twelveth-12-Chapter of the Prophet Jechariah-ZECHARIAH. and make sure you are not fighting against Gods plan. I should say! let the Jews Work out their own Salvation the time has come when all should help for the Good of the other fellow. Interfering there is running a Great risk. I am No Jew; I am a Plain Christian-and familiar with the Word of God.

Wishing all concearned the blessing of the Lord

Signed Nora Pugh
532 East main street
Somerset Penna.

an offspring of England or English the 3d Generatin American.

Rev. John I. Daniel, *Pastor*
35 Hickory Drive, Maplewood

Mrs. Ruth B. Williams, *Organist*
3[illegible]berta Road, Maplewood

John J. Vohden, Jr., *Clerk*
1875 Berkshire Drive, Union

Walter L. Edwards, *Treasurer*
2602 Vauxhall Road, Union

# CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

UNION, NEW JERSEY

*"The Little Brown Church in the Dale"*

6 March, 1947

Prime Minister Clemont Attlee
10 Downing Street
London, England

Honorable Sir,

True to the ethical paradox of Americans being penitent for British sins, even as Britons are so frequently penitent for the sins of America, I am taking the liberty of further commenting on the Palestine tangle.

My point is rooted in the less familiar paradox that those of us in America who felt the most international responsibility for our country in 1939-41, and who were most energetic in pressing for full American participation in your heroic struggle against the Fascist coalition, are today the most critical of the current British policy in Palestine, and accordingly are most active in seeking to effect resistance to it.

Returning to 1940, I am but one of thosands of Protestant ministers who preached and wrote in advocacy of American participation beside the other freedom-loving peoples. - On one occasion a pro-Allied demonstration was held in the church of which I was then pastor, comprising Polish folk dances, Greek singers, Dutch, Free French etc., with the main program feature a large bagpipe band of kilted Scotsmen. The fervor with which we all sang, "There Will Always be an England", would have warmed the heart - even of the most sophisticated colonial administrator.

When the United States finally joined the United Nations, I enlisted as an Army Air Corps chaplain; during which years of service no world event, short of V-E and V-J days themselves, pleased me as much as the British Labor Party victory.

Today, in contrast, American progressive opinion is so grieved by the Palestinian situation, wherein Arab collaborationists appear to be favored over the pitiable survivors of Europe's Jewry - shock troops of World Democracy - that many of us wonder how we ever sang pro-British songs with Empire overtones.

Beyond acquainting our president and legislators with our support of their representations in favor of a national Jewish state, there has been little we could do; until the recent organization by Zionists-Revisionists of a partial anti-British boycott. (Newspaper enclosed) This boycott has been started in time to enable sympathetic Protestant clergymen to advocate self denial, with respect to British wollens etc., as a personal Lenten discipline, directed toward a social end.

One can only do the best one can to continue to wage the struggle for freedom, as manifested both in one's own country and abroad.

With the hope that the Promised Land will soon be opened as a haven of refuge for Europe's homeless Jewry, and that circumstances will not require continuance of this token boycott beyond the termination of the current Lenten season, I am

Respectfully yours

John I. Daniel

John I. Daniel

# Don't Finance the British Atrocities in Palestine!

## Organize Economic Resistance of all Freedom-Loving Americans!

## Bring Britain to Her Senses by Striking at Her Exports to U.S.A.!

### British Aggression

The British government conducts a war of extermination on the Jewish people. In the fatuous belief that Britain's shrinking imperialism is still powerful enough to ignore solemn international commitments, the British overlords callously decided to let the tragic remnants of European Jewry continue to rot in concentration camps. By an unprecedented reign of military terror they endeavor to turn the Jews of Palestine into degenerate slaves of a police state. And they hope that when they bring the Palestine issue before the United Nations, the only difficulties they will have to face will be vociferous but powerless protest resolutions and memoranda of various Jewish organizations.

### Freedom-Loving Americans

We can prove to the British successors of Hitler's extermination campaign against Jewry that they are wrong, that their own might is more than vulnerable, and that the fighting possibilities of the Jewish people are very much stronger than they imagine.

### Armed Resistance

Facts have demonstrated that the armed Resistance of Palestine Jewry is invincible. A British Army, 100,000 strong, cannot suppress this irresistible force. The British military base in Palestine – the key strategic position of Britain in the Middle East – is constantly under attack. This armed struggle will inevitably increase with every new British act of aggression.

### Economic Resistance

The Jews of America are proud of this unprecedented manifestation of Jewish courage and sacrifice and they are ready to extend their fullest support to the Palestine Resistance. They cannot participate directly in the struggle conducted by the Palestine advance guard. They can, however, have recourse in another effective measure and prove to the British that the Jewish people is ready and able to answer their acts of aggression by counter-attacks which may endanger vital British interests. One of these counter-attacks must be a POWERFUL MOVEMENT OF ECONOMIC RESISTANCE.

### Billions Spent on Armies of Occupation

While loudly professing poverty, Britain spends billions of dollars for her armed forces of oppression throughout the world. Her military budget for the coming year is $3,596,000,000 – almost equalling the entire American loan of $3,750,000,000 requested for allegedly economic recovery. 1,000,000 men and women will still be in the British armed forces on March 31, 1948. A considerable part of this formidable army is being stationed in Palestine to maintain and enforce the British tyrannic regime. The White Paper on Defense, of February 14, 1947, states:

> ***"In Palestine, the preservation of law and order and the control of illegal immigration requires the presence of substantial forces of all three services."***

### We Are Financing This Regime of Oppression

Americans! Do you realize that you are financing this British machine of oppression by your purchases of British goods imported to this country and by using British services, shipping, insurance, airlines, tourist trade, etc., and that ***every cent you are thus spending contributes to maintain Britain's occupation and oppression in Palestine and elsewhere?***

Overseas exports have always been the chief source of British power. They are more important now than ever. The slogan "Export or die!" is now the dominant note in the Attlee-Bevin economic campaign. Britain's main hopes are concentrated on the United States. British industrial magnates openly organize a "peaceful invasion" of the American market. They expect American dollars to pay for their huge armies of occupation in Palestine, Burma, India and Greece, and to finance the hunting and deporting of Jewish refugees seeking to find safety in their homeland. ***Every American buyer of British products thus becomes a party to the ruthless war Britain is waging against Jewish Palestine.***

### We Can Stop It!

Let us stop this vicious British game! America can do without the goods and services of a country whose government uses American dollars – the profits from her exports to this country – for unjust and cruel purposes. The U. S. A. has repeatedly refused loans to governments whose policies were considered anti-democratic and detrimental to world peace. Surely Britain who brazenly violates the very fundamentals of humanity, decency and justice has forfeited the right to American support! ***If Americans will refuse to buy British products and refrain from using British services, they will quickly bring Britain to her senses.***

### The Irish Pattern

Irishmen of America did it very successfully in 1920-22. While Irish patriots in Ireland valiantly fought the British occupants with arms, Irish organizations in this country proclaimed and organized an all-out boycott of British goods and services throughout the U. S. A. Their slogan was: BUY AMERICAN PRODUCTS ONLY! They enlisted the enthusiastic support of many thousands of freedom loving Americans of Irish and non-Irish descent and very soon succeeded in inducing American firms to advertise that they sell only American commodities. Those who persisted in carrying British goods were fought with all means of organized public pressure. The result was that in insurance policies alone, British insurance companies lost $105,000,000 worth of insurance. In 1922, Britain was forced to yield and to recognize Ireland's independence. DeValera, the head of the free Irish Republic, stated in December 1922:

> ***"The most powerful weapon ever forged to bring Britain to her senses on the Irish question was the American boycott 1920-1922."***

### The Demand of the Hour

The United Zionists-Revisionists of America advanced the idea of a boycott of British goods as early as September, 1945. Since then things have come to a head. British ruthlessness and cruelty have become even more unbearable. Lately numerous Americans, Jews and Gentiles alike, eager to do their share in the just struggle against Britain's lawlessness in Palestine have URGED US TO PROCEED WITH THE BOYCOTT ACTION.

**This action is the demand of the hour. It is the most effective way of helping the cause of justice and humanity to triumph. It must be organized at once on non-partisan and non-sectarian lines. Every man and woman of good will, every organization or group ready to join in a common Economic Resistance Movement—a counterpart to the Palestine Resistance effort—is invited to write, phone or call at our offices where a detailed plan for action has been prepared.**

**This is a tremendous and responsible undertaking. Every form of cooperation will be welcome. Let us join forces in a determined effort to bring the British aggressors to their senses and to save a great people struggling for survival and for its rightful place in the family of nations.**

## The United Zionists-Revisionists of America

COL. M. J. MENDELSOHN, *Chairman, Executive Board* — EUGENE F. ROTH, *Vice-Chair., Exec. Board* — LEO WOLFSON, *Chair., Nat. Council* — A. LIEBLICH, *Treasurer*

**55 WEST 42nd STREET, N. Y. C. 18 :-: PE 6-8368**

*I am in full agreement with your nationwide campaign on behalf of Jewish Freedom in Palestine. In support thereof I enclose my contribution in the sum of $* .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO [illegible] REVISIONISTS OF AMERICA

Impudent Bevin orders ~~no~~ Irish repression for Jews — and turns Britain into PADDYFIELD

SO LONG AS YOU DENY US SANCTUARY AND STATEHOOD,
YOU CONTINUE OUR AGONIES AND SHARE THE NAZI
CRIME - GUILTY AS GOERING - VIDE SHAWCROSS.

213

Leicester
~~September 1946~~
March 1947

2422 46 71

INDEXED

Sir,

Palestine is front-page news. What is going on there should interest all.

Does the average man appreciate that our present cabinet is not only flouting the just terms of the League of Nations' Mandate but also it is acting in defiance of the Mandate of the millions of electors who voted the present Labour government into power.

It is well known that year by year the Labour party at its conferences made one of its chief platform promises, the faithful carrying out of the Palestine Mandate and the opening of the gates of Palestine to the Jews. By electing them to office and to power your instructions were clearly to open those gates. Have they done so? No, they defy the electorate and have shut them.

In a recent broadcast to the Forces the workings of democracy were explained. It was stated that parties are elected on the strength of their party programmes, AND NO PARTY LEADERS WOULD DARE TO DEFY AND FLOUT THE VOICE OF THE ELECTORATE SO EXPRESSED, once they got into power.

To my mind, our foreign Minister, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Attlee appear to be making pretty small beer of our democracy.

Do you know that Trans-Jordan is part of the Palestine Mandate? The first thing Mr. Bevin did - and it must be admitted he did it in an unseemly hurry - was to set up an Arab state there under British management. In view of British trusteeship no one can deny a strong smell of breach of trust.

Is it not a fact that both Mr. Bevin and Mr. Attlee were in the previous Coalition Cabinet? Can it be that they became tainted by that coalition like certain members of the first Labour Cabinet?.

When it comes to us copying the Nazis by establishing concentration camps in four countries to coop up the Jews whose immigration to Palestine we solomnly undertook to facilitate, it makes you think that the easy-going British public is not only being let down but is being saddled with a grave crime also.

Those our British propaganda sees fit to call "illegals" and "terrorists" are, in reality, fighting to protect and purify British democracy.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Cohen
the Jewish Prophet

# GOD SPEAKS

## Through His Prophet of Today

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## PROPHECY AND HIGH-PRIESTHOOD

MR. FRANK COHEN is a representative of an old family whose beginnings go back long before the Conqueror. The name Cohen (Heb., Priest) indicates that his paternal ancestor was Aaron-ha-cohen, Prophet and High Priest in Israel approximately 3,500 years ago. This matter is more fully dealt with in a number of the Prophetic messages. Mr. Cohen has had the advantage of a Rabbinical training and has qualified for the Jewish Ministry. He has also extensive business experience. This combination of Jewish learning with an intimate knowledge of worldly affairs has facilitated the revival of the Prophetic Spirit for these times.

His first prophetic vision on 15-3-1929 told him of the death of a friend.

His second, on 22-4-1929, told him that he will not find the remedies for to-day's troubles in the ancient visions of the Bible without fresh instruction. God's hand uncovered his eyes so that he could receive prophetic guidance for these days.

On 13-12-1929 the High-Priesthood was conferred on him in a vision. This was symbolised by his presence at the burial of a High-Priest. He stood behind him in the grave. In front of him stood his predecessor. Dry earth sprinkled around all three signified the revival of this office in him.

On 20-7-1931 in a vision he was in the House of God and found a box of cedar-wood. On its lid was written in Hebrew—Aaron hacohen, sefer yuchsin. In it he was shown dates after 1860. This means, that although his genealogy can only be traced back to such dates, it is to be accepted as if unbroken back to the times of properly recorded priestly genealogies.

On 21-6-1930, in a vision in which he experienced the Divine Presence as a Great Voice radiating downwards filling the room, the Nazi persecution was shown him beforehand as a return to the primitive politics of the middle-ages.

The chaos in the world to-day, is because all the world's governments are dominated by men motivated by the pagan approach to materialism; they and the religions keyed to them, have turned away from God and the ethical principles which they utter but do not practice nor apply to life. Such men say, "Religion—bah! A survival of the middle-ages." God has therefore precipitated the whole of our much vaunted civilisation back into those middle-ages to learn the ancient lesson, that not by bread alone does civilisation exist. Our very life depends on whether we accept as our guiding principle, the DIVINE APPROACH TO MATERIALISM.

In these Prophetic messages, will be found the correct solutions to many of the world's most pressing problems.

Printed by C. BROOKS & CO. LTD., Belgrave Gate, Leicester.
Published by F. COHEN, 17 Gotham Street, Leicester.

# PROPHECY AND ITS METHOD

Some may ask what is the use of Prophecy? Let them consider how useful to the world would have been a message from God showing solutions of the problem of mass-unemployment in time to have avoided the second world war.

There are two main sections to the subject of Prophecy, possession of the Holy Spirit, and vision Prophecy. Some writers have referred to the Holy Spirit as an indescribable something which came over a person causing him to do something noble or grand, or to address people on a certain subject, or write a book or an article. In my opinion it has only been indescribable because of lack of experience. Moreover it may also concern trivial matters for these often have far-reaching consequences. With exercise it takes on a more tangible form.

"Let us make man in our image, after our likeness . . . In the image of God created he him." Gen. 1, 26 27. By this we understand, that which is the essence of man—mind, has been created in the likeness of Mind—with a capital "M."

Throughout life there is some contact between Mind, the Creator, and the minds of human beings, through it Divine Providence is exercised. Those deserving reward being moved by its influence to their benefit, whilst those due for punishment, to their hurt.

The human brain serves two different functions, the formulation of his own thoughts and man's reception of the ideas of the Eternal Intellect. One can be said to possess the Holy Spirit when he has found, either by experiment or tuition, some means of distinguishing one from the other. This being similar to the ability to recognise the source of a wireless broadcast from its wave-length.

Sometimes the Prophet is helped in his every-day affairs, by messages received in this way. Acts done in accord with them have a successful result, sometimes this is of a wonderful nature. Perhaps this accounts for the remark in the Talmud, that all the Prophets became wealthy, Nedarim 38a. Talmudic tradition also has it, that the High-Priest's ability to operate the Urim and Tumim was because of this possession of the Holy Spirit.

Prophecy by means of visions is mentioned in Numbers 12, 6, in these words, "If there be a prophet among you, I, the Eternal, will make myself known unto him in a vision, and will speak unto him in a dream." This was spoken to Aaron and Miriam and refers to all prophets other than Moses, who, as the greatest of all Prophets was entrusted with the writing of the Pentateuch and is considered in a class apart. Maimonides, in the Guide, chap. 45, points out that Moses heard the Voice addressing him from above the covering of the Ark, from between the two Cherubim, Exod. 25, 22 and that possibly a physical voice was created for the purpose as at Sinai.

As the above verse, Numbers 12, 6, is the charter of the Prophet, a difficulty presents itself. Supposing in such a vision or by means of such a dream, the rank of Prophet be conferred upon a man, when it is over, what is there to prevent him saying, "I have dreamed a dream." Indeed, there is a common phrase in use for anyone who thinks or expresses fantastic thoughts, people just say, "Oh, he has been dreaming."

Whilst few would make the error of stating that Phrophetic visions are just ordinary dreams, most people are unaware of the actual difference. Obviously when the Eternal Power of the universe communicates with a human being, He will not leave that individual in any doubt of the Divine character and origin of the communication. Thus Jacob, on awakening from a Prophetic vision, does not call it a dream, but emphatically said, "Surely there is the Eternal in this place . . . " Gen. 28, 16, and again, "The Almighty Power appeared to me in Luz, in the land of Canaan," Gen. 48, 3. Contrast these expressions with, "and Solomon awoke and behold it was a dream," 1 Kings, 3, 15. Solomon was not a Prophet proper, but possessed the Holy Spirit which inspired him to write his works, he was a Prophet only in the more general sense of the term. (Maimonides.)

The means used by the Divine Being to impress upon the Prophet the fact that his Prophetic visions were not ordinary dreams, are quite definite. Many are to be found mentioned in the Bible. The detailed description of the actual visions which are given in the Prophetic books would appear superfluous, unless we add to their functions, service as text-books for the study of Prophecy. Otherwise, the Prophet would have given the message alone without recounting the visions themselves.

The action of Jacob, the Patriarch, in recording the vision of the ladder, is comparable to that of the modern psychiatrist, who having discovered in a patient, a dream illustrating some theory of his, hastens to write it down and publish it, as a contribution to the world's knowledge of the subject. With this vast distinction, whereas the ordinary types of dreams are common and almost always available, Jacob, looking about him in the plane of his own generation, appreciated the absolute dearth of such visions as he had experienced. Therefore Jacob handed them down for the benefit of posterity whenever the subject of Prophecy might be studied.

How did the Prophet distinguish his early Prophetic visions from ordinary dreams?

It has always been known, that ordinary dreams are composed of things about which one has been deeply concerned during waking hours. Freud has given this a new turn, by declaring that they are in some way, an embodiment of unfulfilled wishes, and their purpose generally, is to preserve the continuity of sleep. That which the eye has not seen, the mind will not grieve over. What the mind has never thought about cannot become the subject of wishes, so strong as to be liable to waken us from our sleep, or give rise to these ordinary dreams. These are therefore not composed of things or scenes which the person has never seen or heard of, or in any way perceived with the mind.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of prophetic dreams, is based on this fact, and when the Prophet is shown something which has not its like in nature, or is something physically impossible, this tells him that his dream is a prophetic vision, and the message which follows, or is contained in it, is a prophetic message. Instances are, Jacob's ladder and the chariot of Ezekiel.

In other prophetic visions, the distinctive feature is the use of articles as symbols, in a manner outside their ordinary use or meaning. For example, the Prophet's attention may be drawn to an idea indicated by the similarity of the name of the article shown him, to some word expressing that idea or leading to it, although no logical connection may exist between the two. This

method is found in the vision of Jeremiah, 1, 11-12, where he was shown the almond stick, and again in that of Amos 8, 2, in regard to the basket of summer fruit.

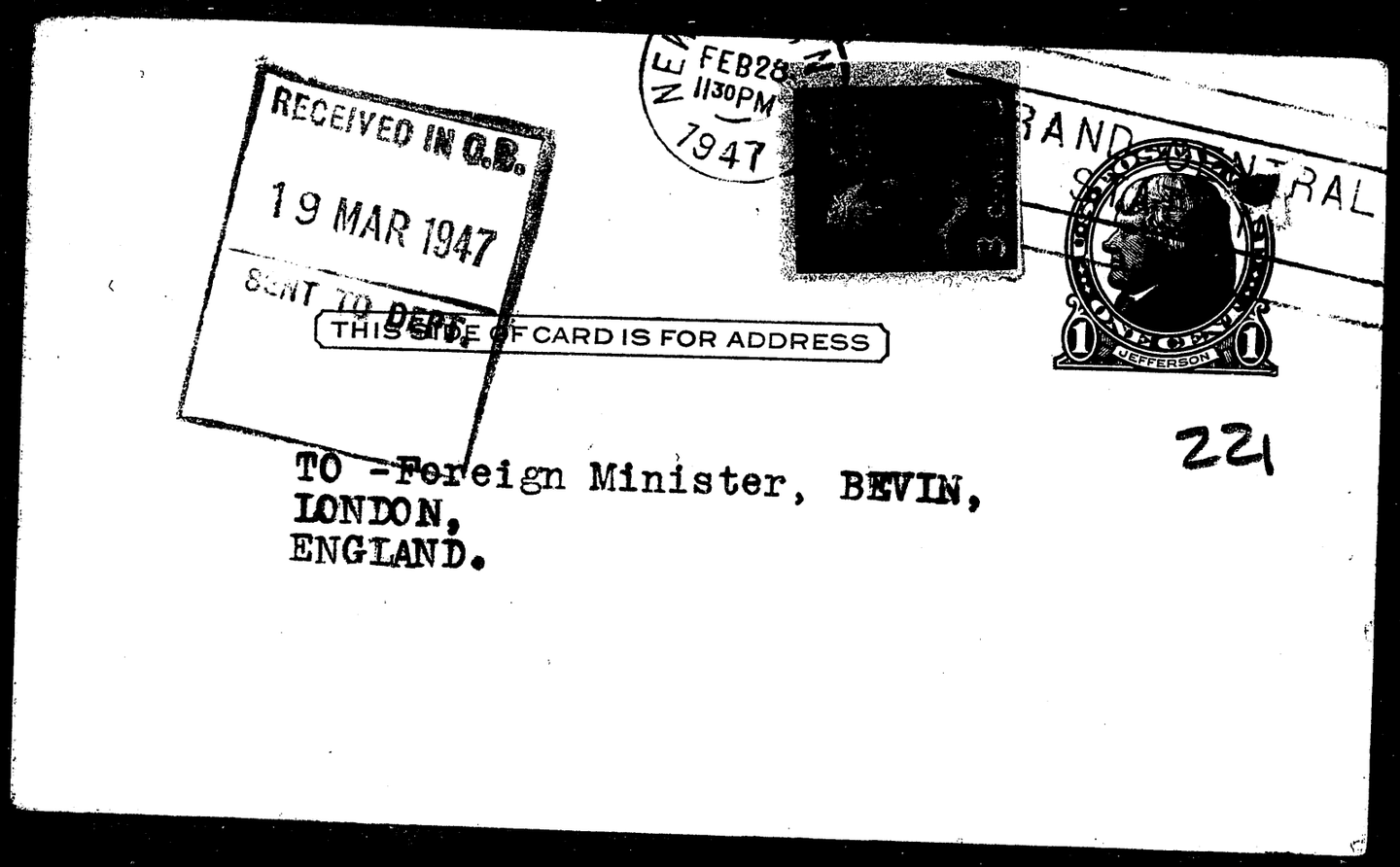
A definite, clear, and well-known characteristic of vision prophecy is the prophetic current, referred to by the older writers as shuddering or trembling. This is exactly like an electric current passing through the body, a gripping, throbbing sensation.

The highest feature of all is when the Divine Presence is experienced, since this is what is meant by the words, "I will make myself known unto him in a vision" in the verse from Numbers quoted above.

All the foregoing may be regarded as excellent introductory characteristics. A more difficult and more complicated method is this. A series of scenes, words, or whole visions may be experienced, which considered singly from every angle, appear quite meaningless, but when considered as a series, there suddenly springs to light, a mesage having an important bearing on some current event or some outstanding problem. In such cases, the component parts of the vision are like pieces of a j'g-saw puzzle. When fitted together the design and intention of the maker become apparent, even obviously clear and indisputable. However, while still separated, they appear to be meaningless units, yet at the same time, from their form it is clear that they could neither be the product of ordinary natural growth, nor any result of chance formation.

I write of these various methods of distinguishing features with full understanding, having had actual personal experience of every one of them during the years since 1929.

Hank Cohen



SIR: New York, Feb., 28th.

As a NEW YORKER, I resent your constant DIGS at our Fair City. New York has and IS doing MORE than its share towrads lending a HELPING hand to your country. I am NO JEW but, it DOES SEEM to me, that criticism of these poor wretches who want to live too, comes with Ill GRACE from a man who carries so BIG A BELLY ON HIM as YOU DO. It would seem that a country as intelligent as England is supposed to be, they would have a Representative more in keeping with that element- rather than a PUG-UGLY BULLY looking individual- who only knows how to insult ~~x~~ races, Presidents etc.,Distribute some of that FAT around to some who need it badly-OLD MAN- and remember too, a "little of the milk of human kindness" is befitting any one who calls himself a MAN.

JAMES McCULLOUGH

MADISON 1399

F.O. Pro. 223 E

A. W. LEVER, P. D.
300 LEWIS AVENUE — E. LANSDOWNE, PA.

Feb. 19th 1947

INDEXED

K.12.3.
7422 46 71

To the Honorable Clement Atlle
British Prime Minister,
London ,England.

Sir:-

Regrding the Problem of Palestine, please allow me to make a friendly constructive suggestion.
I am taking the liberty of doing so because I am a friend of all good people on the face of this earth, and the British and the Jews come closer to my heart just now.

Here is what I mean: I am quoting- "All Hadassah ( the Jewish Red Cross) services in Palestine are for all the people. In its clinics and hospitals, welfare stations and playgrounds, Christian,Arab and Jew alike are welcomed and encouraged to learn a new respect for their bodies, minds and spirit, and to work and live together."

Why not allow the wandering and homeless Jews of the world to go to their ancient homeland, which is noly a natural right, and there to build and to settle in towns and villages on the same terms and the same spirit as the work of Hadassah goes on.
I mean Christian, Jew and Arab must establish a COMMON GROUND LAND REDEMTION FUND to settle the landless and the homeless in the same settlements, towns and cities that THE MAY WORK AND LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

On such terms and conditions, on terms of COMMON GROUND, the Plaestine Problem could be settled once and for all time to come.

Respectfully Yours

A. W. Lever

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# THE COMMON GROUND BASIC CODE

to live and to help live

Common Ground,
True Democracy, True Religion

28

We hold that—

BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS ARE SACRED. The safety and well being of the individual is the prime duty of the state.

No person, no group of people be they a minority or a majority can give an order, and no individual or group of people can carry out an order to violate any of the Basic Human Rights without being classed and treated as outlaws and criminals against humanity.

**WHO ARE THE CIVILIZED?**

We believe that the word "Civilized" is a title of worth and honor to be bestowed upon us in a measure as we are supporting Common Ground, True Democracy and True Religion.

## THE ONE WORLD CODE

It is our sacred duty—

A—TO BUILD COMMON GROUND FRIENDSHIP and to seek Truth, Honesty and Justice in all our relations with all our fellow men.

B—TO SUPPORT TRUE DEMOCRACY, which means Civilized Democracy, or the majority rule of the civilized and honest, the fit and the intelligent of all the people, to protect the Basic Human Rights against all dictatorship, oppression, abuse or mistreatment of individuals and minorities.

C—TO SUPPORT UNITED NATIONS and world peace by securing a home land with freedom and justice for every people and every nationality on the face of this earth.

D—TO ADHERE TO TRUE RELIGION. To teach no falsehoods, to worship no superstition and no one in human shape or form.

But, all those who may wish to worship shall worship the One True God, God the Spirit, and no one else.

This is YOUR BOND of friendship with the civilized world. Sign it. Display it, and provide your friends with copies of The One World Friendship Creed.

## PEACE ON EARTH, GOODWILL AMONG MEN—

In a spirit of friendship we hope and pray that all good and true Christians will worship like Jesus did and commanded his followers to do:

"God is a Spirit and all those who wish to worship must worship Him in spirit and in truth", and Him only shall they serve. Then, Jew and Gentile and all those who believe in God, will be able to worship together in peace and in friendship on Common Ground.

For there can be—
NO PEACE WITHOUT COMMON GROUND. NO FREEDOM WITHOUT TRUE DEMOCRACY and NO BROTHERHOOD WITHOUT TRUE RELIGION.



300 Lewis Ave.,
E. Lansdowne, Pa.
Published by A. W. Lever
Price 10c a copy.

FORM No. 6B.

# WESTERN UNION

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NLT CLEMENT ATLEE

10 DOWNINGST LDN= CX 414

2422 46 21

WE PROTEST YOUR GOVERNMENT ACTION ON PALESTINE OPEN THE DOOR IMMEDIATELY FOR SUFFERING JEWS=

LABOR ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA.

10.

*Please send your Reply* ***"Via WESTERN UNION"*** *You may telephone us for a messenger*

Brit. Jew FO 24/3 2422 46 F 71

367 Parkway Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
March 11, 1947

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INDEXED

Prime Minister Clement Atlee
London, England

My dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty to write you a few words in regards to the million and a half Jewish survivors in Europe. It is pitiful to say that out of seven and a half million Jewish lives, only a million and a half survived.

The reason that I am writing to you, man to man, is that I am a socialist as you are and I believe in Socialism. That is the only cure for humanity.

As you know, the Jewish people have been traditional friends of the British Empire. It would be very foolish of the British people to make enemies of the Jewish people. As you know, the Jewish people are scattered throughout the world, and the biggest part of them are residing among the most influential nations in the world. To make enemies of the Jewish people would be very clumsy and foolish.

I am not a Communist, but a moderate socialist just like yourself. The Jewish and the Gentile population here in America have begun to look at the British-at their actions and deeds that they are committing against the Jewish people in Palestine. The people here in America are beginning to look at the British in astonishment. The British commanders and soldiers are acting in the same manner as Hitler did when he first got into power in Germany.

Hitler's actions in Germany and your actions in Palestine puts me in mind of something you know as well as I do, what I am going to tell you right here. If a person has a wound and he scratches the wound, it feels good, but you know the result that he gets later--poison. That is what Hitler got at the windup. When he robbed those Jews in Germany, beat them, shot them and cornered them in certain parts where he did not let them go--all those deeds that Hitler did to the Jews at first when he got in power felt good to him just like when you scratch the wound. But he wound up with poison. And this is the way, Mr. Atlee, you and your country of England will wind up with poison too.

Those humiliated and starved survivors are coming to PAlestine to their ancient homeland which 52 nations had guaranteed them under the Balfour Declaration, and you are deliberately acting just like Hitler. You are clubbing and shooting and robbing those Jewish survivors just like Hitler did in Germany.

I am talking to you man to man. I didn't see anywhere in the

socialistic philosophy where you have a right to do anything like that. It is not even decent for a non-socialist to do that.

I am going to write you the real truth about the whole situation, the way the American public and socialists and the labor masses in general have begun to look at your actions in Palestine against the Jewish people. They have begun to look at the British socialists the same way as they did the Hitler socialists in Germany because Hitler proclaimed himself a socialist. What I read in the American press and hear in discussions on radio programs, the American public has begun to look at the British in the same light as they did the super-man in Germany. And you know where the super-men landed in Nurnberg. They landed at the gallows.

Don't kid yourself for one minute. If it comes to a world conflict--I hope it will not--but if it does, you will find the world antagonized against the British just as they were against the Germans.

Your administration is using the most unsensible tactics which will undermine the British rule from what I can judge and size up the situation.

On the other hand, if you would halfway treat the Jewish people right and carry out the Balfour Declaration in a half-decent manner, you would find the Jewish people throughout the world and the Jewish people in Palestine who were allowed to migrate and settle there--they would all never forget you and what you did for them. They would be your best friends and you would have a friendly stronghold in the MIddle East. A loyal, friendly people. They have proven to the British through the last war how friendly and loyal they were. They have proven by their heroism which you know pretty well. When British commanders did not want to trust anyone else, they did trust those Jewish Palestinian troops to carry out risky missions successfully. If you are not acquainted with those Jewish, friendly loyal deeds in time of war, ask your commanders of your armed forces and they will tell you what those Jews did for you Britishers. I would like for you to show me how much those Arabs have done throughout Palestine and the Middle East for the British.

The only account of knowledge that I have about the Arabs, what they did during the last war was trying to work with Hitler and the Fascist nations against the Democratic nations and try to sell you British down the river. That is all the friends I know of that you have among the Arabs. I wouldn't be afraid about those Arabs selling the oil to Russia. You know that they would not do that. You know that Ibn Saud would not get as good a price from "Uncle Joe" for his oil as he would from "John Bull" or "Uncle Sam". Above all, it would pay you to have a couple million loyal Jewish friends in Palestine than all the Arabs that there are in the Middle East.

Yours very truly,

J. Edward Caplan

J. Edward Caplan

מרכז לנשים ציוניות בארצות אנגליה

# FEDERATION OF WOMEN ZIONISTS

## OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

(British Federation of WIZO: Affiliated to Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Eire)

:: 75, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1 ::

Telephone: MUSeum 3815-19





RG/SA

30th March, 1947.

The Secretary.
Foreign Office.
Downing Street,
S.W.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a copy of the resolutions which were passed on Tuesday, at the 24th Annual Conference of the Federation of Women Zionists of Great Britain and Ireland.

There were present at the Conference 200 official delegates, representing 1,000 women members for the Federation all over the country, and these resolutions were passed unanimously.

Yours sincerely,

Rosalie Gassman

Secretary.

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POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS.

1. This Conference calls upon His Majesty's Government to implement the provisions of the Palestine Mandate in respect of immigration, freedom of land settlement, and eventual Jewish independence.

2. We deplore the persistence of the White Paper policy so often denounced by the Labour Party as well as by Conservative Leaders as a violation of trust.

3. We urge H.M.G. not to enter the International Tribunal of U.N.O. in the very act of violating the existing international instrument.

4. This Conference protests against the continued deportation from Palestine of immigrants by a mandatory Government charged with the task of "facilitating Jewish immigration to Palestine".

5. This Conference affirms its conviction that it is the duty of His Majesty's Government scrupulously to observe the Mandate so long as it is in force, and to work for a final settlement in which the vital purposes of the Mandate may be fulfilled.

6. This Conference pledges its full support to any constructive solution which would maintain freedom of Jewish immigration and development, and pave the way for the establishment of a Jewish State living in harmony and on equal terms with the surrounding Arab States, and linked to Great Britain by the bonds of alliance and mutual interest.

Draft cc.

OUT FILE

9

Registry No. E2422/46/31 FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1. 230

9 April 1947

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a ~~telegram~~ letter addressed to the Prime Minister by L Berg Leech of Philadelphia.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

H.B. 8/4

Chancery.
W. Zon.

231

OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

9th April, 1947.

(E. 2422/46/31)

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by S. Beryl Leish of Philadelphia.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

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March 19, 1947

Honorable Clement R. Attlee
Prime Minister of England
No. 10 Downing Street
London, England

Your Excellency:

As one who truly loves England, I take the liberty of writing to you.

Recently, I saw a picture of yourself and Mrs. Attlee standing on some stones and I could not but remark upon the wholesomeness of the scene and the opportunity it gave to study your humanitarian face and steadfast poise. I cannot conceive of a man of your type doing an unjust thing or of even carrying a malicious thought. I know that your love of England is not part but all of you and, so, as this letter is written in love, I hope you will read it and make it part of your thought.

I suppose I have at one time or another visited most parts of the British Empire. In 1932, I spent some time in India. Last year, I visited London four times. During the last war, my son served with the Ninth Air Force in England; he holds a star for the Defense of England. Late last year, he married Miss Nancy Taylor of Brentwood, so you can see that our family is somewhat joined, both by blood and interest, in the welfare of Great Britain.

Now, I come to the very meat of my letter. It has to do with the problem of Palestine. As one whose heart is altogether with England, I must offer some advice. I am not a Zionist, belong to no political party, and have no definite opinion in the matter. I do not know whether statehood will be bad or good for the Jews--but I know this: that it is the utmost folly to have to sustain the libel that Great Britain is an enemy to Judaism; it attracts malice against Britain from that segment of world population that Britain can least afford to antagonize; its multiple

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effect cannot be measured; imagine the value of so much good will, if this situation could be reversed!

Therefore, as we love England, the true mother of human liberty, let us turn this animus before the situation grows worse by issuing a definite statement pointing out the desire of England for the friendship of the Jews throughout the world and the assurance that the suggestions of President Truman will be met. This will end the secret and heated hatreds now being generated against England for reasons well known to us all.

Believe me, Sir, I do not feel the British Empire is bankrupt and, if England needs help, there must be many millions like me, who, although not British subjects, would gladly offer their all to have the glory of British civilization sustained.

I remain, Sir,

Very sincerely,

S. Beryl Lush

S. Beryl Lush

SBL/eeb

Letter Jew

234

SLocum 6-1554

A. Kirshenbaum,

N.A. 27-247
F.O.

**The Neat Knit Sweater Mill**
**440 RALPH AVENUE**
**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Date March 19 1947

R24/3
INDEXED

FOREIGN OFFICE
ARRIVED
FROM No. 10

2422 46 31

To Mr. C. Atlee
10 Downing St.
England

Dear Mr Atlee:-

The show of "martial law" in Palestine is over.
How many shows do you expect to stage with=
out ~~results~~ results until you'll ease the suffering
of the Jewish nation, and the hardships & shame
of the English people?
Open the Gates of Palestine for the
Jewish refugees!
Take out the Army of the Holy Land!
This will put England back politically,
economically and will lift up the worlds
moral support towards England and her Empire.
Do it before it is to late

Thank you
A. Kirshenbaum

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1947

# E

E 2421
20 MAR 235

Registry Number } E2424/44/31

FROM P P

No. M'Wilkes.

Dated

Received in Registry } 19 March 1947

20

Cost of Maintenance of British Troops in Palestine.
M'Wilkes. asked the cost to the British Taxpayer for Maintenance of Troops and the operations undergone by Safeguard Law and order from July 45 to Jan 47. Mr Alexander. intended letter cost £40 £55, 102,500.

H53. 207/3

Last Paper.

2422

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

(Action completed.)

F EM 21/3

(Index.)

26/6/48

Next Paper.

2427

32003 F.O.P

(30)



# Parliamentary Question

*103. Mr. Wilkes,—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he will state the cost to the British taxpayer for the maintenance of British troops in Palestine; and the operations designed to safeguard law and order from July 1945 to 31st January 1947. [*Monday 10th March.*]

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Central.

I hear spoken to Miss Tennan about this. It should be answered by either the War Office or the Colonial Office.

Miss Jose.

Transferred to Defence Office

J F T

11/3

## BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE (COST)

**Mr. Wilkes** asked the Minister of Defence the cost to the British taxpayer for the maintenance of British troops in Palestine and the operations designed to safeguard law and order from July, 1945, to 31st January, 1947.

**Mr. Alexander:** The estimated total cost, excluding capital expenditure on works services, of maintaining troops in Palestine from 1st July, 1945, to 31st January, 1947, was £55,600,000. Of this figure, £48,000,000 was for the Army and £7,600,000 for the Royal Air Force.

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1947.

# E

PALESTINE

E 2427

20 MAR 237

Registry Number E2427/46/31

FROM C.O.

No. Command.

Dated

Received in Registry 20 Mar 1947

Revocation of Martial Law in Palestine.

Palestine tel 5 5th of March.
Public Order applying Military Martial Law Regulations to all Areas and Jerusalem area to which they are now applied will be revoked with effect from 16.00 hrs G.M.T. Saturday March 15.

**Last Paper.**

2424

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

H.3. 20/3

2a P.P. C&C MEZF 60231 f.(0)4 17/3.

H.3. 21/3

(Action completed.) 27/3

(Index.) 26/6/48

**Next Paper.**

2439

32003 F.O.P

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(225)

**INWARD TELEGRAM.**

E 2427

20 MAR

AMENDED COPY (Amendments * underlined)
**Cypher (O.T.P.)**

**FROM PALESTINE** (General Sir A. Cunningham

**TO S. OF S., COLONIES**

**D. 14th March, 1947.**
**R. 15th " " 07.00 hrs.**

[illegible]

No. 554 Very Secret.

Your telegram No. 501.

Orders applying Statutory Martial Law Regulations to the Tel Aviv and Jerusalem areas to which they are now applied will be revoked with effect from 10.00 hours G.M.T. Monday 17th March. This revocation has the full agreement of the G.O.C. Text of communique to be released 14.00 hours G.M.T. Sunday 16th March announcing revocation will be telegraphed to you in advance.

2. Orders will then have been in force for 15 days, which was the maximum period for which it was estimated to be possible to maintain the restrictions imposed. During this period, all Government services have been withdrawn from the inhabitants of these areas: (?Post) and Telegraph Offices have been closed and telephone services (also being restored) suspended: customs, port and railway facilities and all private services have been withdrawn: there have been no movements of persons or supplies in or out of the areas except for foodstuffs and for special cases under permit, though some individuals no doubt got through so long a perimeter. There have been no official contacts between the Government and the municipal authorities concerned. Your colleagues will no doubt appreciate that the Municipal Council of Tel Aviv alone has an annual budget of about £2,000,000 and they can form some idea of what the effect of these restrictions would be if they were applied to a comparable town such as Plymouth.

3./

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3. Economic.

In the Tel Aviv area, which contains [illegible] people and most of the light industries of Palestine, cutting of communications has had a serious economic effect. In respect of citrus concentrates and juices, factories in the area have Ministry of Food contracts for 10 (?50) [illegible] 2,450,000 cans. If the restrictions were not lifted the whole of this order would be lost, together with further quantities of juices contracted to the Ministry of Food by factories outside the area drawing cans from inside. Bank credits for these orders have been given and factories will probably find themselves in financial difficulties.

4. All exports of diamonds (earning an average monthly dollar income of £390,000 in 1946, though much less than that now) are effected through Tel Aviv and these have come to a complete standstill.

5. Stocks of cotton yarn are sufficient to maintain the textile industry for one week. Further stocks awaiting clearance at Haifa cannot be cleared because the distribution organisation is in Tel Aviv. Output of textiles throughout 1947 will be (?severely) reduced. Practically all dyeing and finishing establishments lie within the zone.

6. Import licences in the course of processing or suspended are estimated at £5,000,000. This interruption will have a long term effect. Margin of credit required by the banks has increased by about 25% initial *panic buying and running on (?or intended) the smaller banks upon the Anglo-Palestinian were short-lived and banks of Haifa closed for one day only.

7. First economic effect of the measures has been to create unemployment and, in the Jerusalem area comprising 25,000 people, this has led to claims for public relief by persons deprived of employment and means to buy food. This has not been granted. Other characteristics are simply those of any industrial depression, in this case created by the Government.

8. Administrative.

No Government revenue has been collected and no civil courts have functioned other than municipal courts. Loss of revenue, particularly/

particularly from customs, [illegible] cannot yet be estimated. It will take some years to dispose of the legal tangles connected with contracts and court proceedings.

The Jerusalem area contains 157 Government officers who have been prevented from working. Government officers in the Tev Aviv area are continuing to work, but not in contact with the public.

9. Reactions and results.

Apart from a manifesto by Vaad Leumi calling for solidarity and mutual co-operation in the face of Martial Law, the national institutions have been surprisingly silent. Preparations for a state of siege in the Tel Aviv area followed (by) a sense of relief that experience of Martial Law was not really as bad as had been feared. Effective organisation by industrialists and financiers for an economic struggle against what was presented as a deliberate attempt to break the strength of Yishuv emboldened the majority to declare (what the Government of Palestine has long known) that the Government would never achieve its aims by Martial Law in itself. There has been apparently no slackening in public denunciations of terrorists and the Mayors of the five towns involved have renewed their appeals to dissidents in strong terms. In fact, signs have not been wanting of willingness on the part of many individuals to give information and, if this continues, it will lead to tangible results in the apprehension of terrorists. Since the Orders were made, 24 known terrorists have been arrested, mainly in other areas. I do not see any prospects of Jewish institutions withdrawing their refusal to co-operate and, indeed, it is clear that they are ready to call for resistance, extending if necessary to national suicide if there is no increase in the quota (corrupt group ?and) terrorism continues. Whether Yishuv would follow this call is another matter.

10. The future.

The national institutions' call for resistance to the uttermost is based on the assumption that the Government will not proceed to further extremes. When the Orders are revoked, they will no doubt claim successful leadership.

11./

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11./

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11. By its very nature, Martial Law in this form cannot be kept on for more than short period without degenerating into riots and disorders, severely damaging the economy not only of the country but of the Government. I wish to repeat again that we shall not stop terrorism by any military or other repressive action alone. There are various ways in which our present anti-terrorist methods can and will be improved, but renewed imposition of Martial Law on the present model is the only practical proposition. The Jewish community have been shown that it can be done *and what it means.

Those who advocate stronger measures and "turning the country upside down" may be interested in the following extract from a report from General Gale, Military Commander of the Tel Aviv area, of 13th March. Begins.

"The mass of the Jewish public is easily led. It follows its leaders and its leaders want us to (?stop) and do not want us to repeat this business. The people will, however, look for other leader extremists if the shoe pinches too hard and too long. This we do not want. A spreading of unemployment will aggravate this. It will *sour one of the best elements in the country, the sound hard-working labouring class. To avoid widespread unemployment both in "Elephant" area and outside, we will find we have to give concessions as time goes (?on omitted); we are not in fact reaching this stage. The granting of concessions will eventually blunt the cutting edge of the Elephant and the operation will no longer be to our advantage. It must not be allowed to drift. Alternatively, we *tighten everything up, increase unemployment, have riots and quell them. The consequences of this are a matter of opinion. In my opinion, it would spell disaster and drive recruits into I.Z.L. and Stern." Ends.

* Corrections received 16.5.47. Distributed to:-

# INWARD TELEGRAM

Distributed to:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M.S.25 | | Mr. Mathieson |
| Secretary of State | | Mr. Higham |
| Sir T. Lloyd | | Mr. Poynton |
| Mr. I. Thomas | | Mr. Bennett |
| Mr. Martin | | Mr. Bigg |
| Sir D. Harris | | Mr. Roberts-Wray |
| Mr. Trafford Smith | | |
| Foreign Office | - | Mr. H. Beeley. |
| " " | - | Mr. C.W. Baxter. |
| Lord President of the Council. | | |
| No. 10 Downing Street | - | P.S. to Prime Minister. |
| Cabinet Offices | - | Sir N. Brook. |
| " " | - | Mr. Luke. |
| " " | - | Mr. E.A. Armstrong. |
| Foreign Office Research Department | - | Air Commodore K.C. Buss. |
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| War Office | - | C.I.G.S. |
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| " " (M.O.4.) | - | Lt.Col. J.G. Atkinson. |
| Admiralty | - | Mr. G.C.B. Dodds. |
| Air Ministry | - | Private Secretary. |
| Ministry of Defence | - | Private Secretary. |
| " " " | - | Sir Henry Wilson Smith. |
| Treasury | - | Mr. Hansford. |
| Cabinet Offices | - | Col. Waterfield. |

# CIPHER TELEGRAM

395898

**This message will not be distributed outside British Government Departments or Headquarters or re-transmitted, even in cipher, without being paraphrased. (Messages marked O.T.P. need not be paraphrased).**

E 2427/46/71

INDEXED

Recd 17 Mar 47

From : C in C MELF

D.T.O. 171710 B Mar

To : War Office

EMERGENCY

SECRET 60231G(O)4

Ref COSITINTREP 431 of 2 March para one. Statutory Martial Law in areas Jerusalem and Tel Aviv Petah Tqiva officially rescinded 1200 Hours 17 March.

Message Control.

Distribution by M.O.4.
No: M.O.4. (for action).

Copies to:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S of S | MI 1c,3,3a,3b,4c,5. | CA 2. |
| US of S | AG | Foreign Office |
| CIGS | VAG | Mr Williams Southern Dept. |
| VCIGS | DPS(A) | Mr. Selby, Southern Dept. |
| DMO | AG Co-ord. | Mr. Garran, Eastern Dept. |
| D Plans | FM | Mr. Riches, Egyptian Dept. |
| DDMO(A)(B) | PUS | Mr. Greenhill, Secy MEC. |
| Col GS(O) | DPR | Colonial Office |
| MO 1, 4(8) | PR Co-ord. | Lt.Col.Chalmers (2) |
| DMI | DCA | |
| DDMI(I) | DDCA(MG) | |

201

**1947**

# E

E 2439
20 MAR

Registry Number } E2439/46/31.

**TELEGRAM FROM**
U. K. Del.
No.
New York.
Dated
Received } 876.
in Registry }
17 Mar 1947
20 - -

Palestine and United Nations.

Refers N. York tel 1591 (E2385/46/31) States during conversation, Mr HERSCHEL JOHNSON deprecated idea of Special Assembly, on ground that there would be a risk of its adding other matters to its agenda.

Last Paper.
2427

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

True. But a two-thirds majority would be required for additions to the Agenda. (See Assembly Rules of Procedure, Rule 17).

H. Beeley 20/3

U.N. Dept.
N.A. Dept. 25/3

25/3

(Action completed.)
26/3

(Index.)
26/6/47

Next Paper.
E2475

32003 F.O.P.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

Cypher/OTP WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations).

No. 876 D: 1.10 p.m. 17th March, 1947

17th March, 1947 R: 8.16 p.m. 17th ~~March, 1947~~

Repeated to Washington.

SECRET &&&&&&&

E 2439

20 MAR

Palestine and United Nations.

Washington telegram No. 1591 to Foreign Office.

In conversation with me, Mr. Herschel Johnson deprecated idea of Special Assembly, on the ground that there would be a risk of its adding other matters to its agenda.

Palestine

E2475 /G

44 31

E2475 / 46 / G

American organisation of illegal immigration

Moscow 169

Moscow
216

Refs to ~~P.O. to~~

Reports conversation of 18 March with Mr Marshall about bad effects of Soviet interference in Palestine question

Dated 20 March
Received 21 March

Last Paper.
E 1988

(Minutes.)

Sent to CO.

References.

Mr Beeley

H.S. Beeley
Mar. 21

Mr. Marshall is evidently not going to be drawn into a discussion of Palestine at Moscow

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S/C.O. ✓ 21 March

N.R. Dyde. 24/3.

H. Beeley
21/3

Sg
21/3

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

DK 24/3

Next Paper.

28888 T.O.T.

Green

21 MAR 1947

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.2

247

FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to Council of Foreign Ministers)

No. 216 D. 3.07 p.m. 20th March 1947
R. 6.20 p.m. 20th March 1947

20th March 1947
Repeated to Washington

C C C C C C

IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

My telegram No. 169.

When I saw Mr. Marshall on March 18th I took the opportunity to speak strongly to him about the bad effects of American interference in the Palestine question with particular reference to the organisation of illegal immigration by American nationals.

2. Mr. Marshall took note of what I said but pleaded that he was very new to political work and had not as yet had time to review the Palestinian situation from the American standpoint.

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to Council of Foreign Ministers)

No. 169

D. 3.55p.m. 18th March, 1947.

18th March, 1947.

R. 6.45 p.m. 18th March, 1947.

Repeated to : Washington

IMMEDIATE
TOP SECRET

MMMMM

Your telegram No. 98.

I will do my best to find some opportunity to speak to Marshall on this point but Lord Inverchapel should also take it up immediately with the State Department. He should enquire what action the United States Government intend to take to put an end to this unprecedented situation in which United States nationals are doing everything in their power to prevent a friendly Government carrying out a mandate entrusted to it by international agreement. In doing so he should call attention to the outrageous statements quoted in paragraph 4 of your telegram under reference.

Foreign Office please pass to Washington as my telegram No. 8.

[Repeated to Washington.]

Palestine

EASTERN

E2479/G

45

E2479/46/G 31

Situation in Palestine

CM(47)29th Conc Min 3

Cabinet agreed that situation in Palestine should be discussed at their next meeting.

Dated 18 March
Received 21 March

| Last Paper. | (Minutes.) |
|---|---|
| E2479 | HB. 24/3 |
| **References.** | |
| (Print.) | |
| (How disposed of.) | |
| (Action completed.) 24/3 | (Index.) WJH. |
| **Next Paper.** | |

30471 F.O.P.

C. M. (47) 29th Conclusions, Minute 3 of 18th March 250

1 MAR 1947

E 2449

PALESTINE

(Previous Reference: C.M.(47) 23rd Conclusions, Minute 3)

3. Reference was made to the action taken by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the concurrence of the local military authorities, in revoking the order applying martial law to certain areas in Palestine.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES informed the Cabinet of the circumstances in which this order had been revoked, and undertook to circulate a telegram on this subject which he had received from the High Commissioner.

The Cabinet -

Agreed that the situation in Palestine should be discussed at their next meeting.

**PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE**

Group..... FO

Class ..... 371

Piece ..... 61770

Following document(s)*

~~retained in the Department of origin~~*

transferred to PRO Safe Room*

E2481/46/31

and closed until..... 1998

*delete as necessary



Reference:-

FO 371/61770

214

1947

# E

E 2506

25 Mar

251

Anti-semitic leaflets

| | |
|---|---|
| Registry Number | E 2506/46/31 |
| FROM | P.Q. |
| No. | Mr Gallacher |
| Dated | |
| Received in Registry | 27 Mar [illegible] |

Mr Gallacher asks Sec. of State whether his attention has been drawn to the scurrilous anti-semitic leaflets being sent out of this country by [illegible] of [illegible] and if he will give particulars of these leaflets [illegible] have caught [illegible]

Mr Attlee [illegible] are being taken [illegible] arrangement [illegible] quoted.

(Minutes.)

**Last Paper.**

2578

HB. 251

3

**References.**

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

(Action completed.) [illegible] 26/

(Index.) [illegible] 26/4/48

**Next Paper.**

2570

32003 F.O.P

EASTERN

Eadn

F

252

## Parliamentary Question

* 53. Mr. Gallacher,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether his attention has been drawn to the scurrilous anti-Semitic leaflets being sent into this country by Einar Aberg of Sweden; and if he will give instructions to have these leaflets seized and to arrest those caught distributing this criminal libel. *

20 MAR 1947

Com

Hse Western

ANSWERED 20 MAR 1947
REPLY ATTACHED.

F 2506

25 MAR

569.

253

## ANTI-SEMITIC LEAFLETS

10. **Mr. Gallacher** asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been drawn to the scurrilous anti-Semitic leaflets being sent into this country by Einar Aberg, of Sweden; and if he will give instructions to have these leaflets seized and to arrest those caught distributing this criminal libel.

**Mr. Ede:** My attention has been drawn to this matter, and I am taking such steps as are open to me to deal with it. Any evidence of infringement of the law will, of course, be referred to the appropriate authorities.

**Mr. Gallacher:** Is the Minister aware that this is one of the most offensive publications that I have ever seen, and will he take steps to see that something is done to stop its distribution in this country? Would it not also be desirable to get in touch with the Swedish Government in this matter, in the same way as we get in touch with other Governments, to ask them to stop sending poison of this description?

**Mr. Ede:** I do not think it is necessary to get in touch with the Swedish Government, as I believe the steps that are being taken are effective.

**Mr. Lipson:** May I ask the Home Secretary whether it is possible to draw the attention of the Swedish Government to the fact that this man's activities are having a harmful effect in this country?

**Mr. Ede:** I do not want to emphasise this too much, but I will consider that.

**Mr. Benn Levy:** Can my right hon. Friend say what steps are open to him?

**Mr. Ede:** I think that, if I did that, I would be helping the gentleman in question.

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1947

# E

E 2570
25 MAR 1947

254

Registry Number } E2570/46/31

FROM Press Cutting

No. "Collier's"

Dated

Received in Registry } 25 Mar 1947

Statement on Palestine.
Sends the statement appearing in "Collier's" on Palestine, by Bartley C. Crum member of Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine.

Last Paper.

2566

References.

10914/4/31/46.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

(Index)

26/6/48

Next Paper.

2600

(Minutes.)

Mr. Crum again.

I remember the revelations made to the Anglo-American Committee on board the Queen Elizabeth, to which Mr. Crum devotes so much space and from which he develops his attack on the State Department. But in fact the document which took the Committee by surprise was the record (read to them by Ambassador Phillips) of the conversation between Ibn Saud and President Roosevelt on the 14th February 1945. According to this record (some parts of which are recorded in E10914) the President had given more sweeping assurances to the King than at any time ~~than any~~ conveyed to any Arab by the State Department.

In the last column Mr Crum appears to say that President Truman endorsed the Committee's Report.

It will be noticed that I am reputedly [illegible]

32003 F.O.P

referred to by name at two or three points in the article.

H. Beeley 25/3

C W Baxter 25/3

R.S.C. 26.3

# CROSSROAD IN PALESTINE

## BY BARTLEY C. CRUM

**In the fall of 1945 after President Truman had urged that 100,000 displaced persons from Europe be allowed by the British to enter Palestine, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee replied that he did not know whether this was feasible and suggested that an Anglo-American fact-finding committee study the situation. Such a committee was named, including six Americans and six Britons. One of the American members, appointed by President Truman, was a Republican, Bartley C. Crum, San Francisco corporation lawyer. The committee held hearings in Washington, New York, London, Cairo and Jerusalem, and investigated the condition of displaced persons in Europe as well as the relations between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East. It later issued a unanimous report urging the admission of 100,000 refugees to Palestine and making other recommendations. In this article Mr. Crum looks behind the record of British and American dealings in Palestine. It is an excerpt from his forthcoming book, Behind the Silken Curtain, and represents the viewpoint of one member of the committee**



WHEN I was appointed one of the six American members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, I was brought face to face with a problem which, I was to discover, presents the greatest issues of our time in microcosm. I was to learn much about how governments govern; about the prejudices that underlie the thinking of the leaders of nations; about the way democracy must go if it is to survive; and, particularly, about one of the great social and national experiments of our time—the tangled, tragic, yet deeply promising twentieth-century history of the Jews.

American foreign policy is, of course, of prime importance to the American people. We desperately need an honest, forthright policy, so grounded on moral principle that it will hold equally for China, the atomic bomb, Germany or Palestine. The basic question in Palestine, indeed, is whether the Western democracies possess such a moral principle. If they do, then we, the free people of the West, will win out. If they do not, the Middle East may well become the breeding place of new wars.

It is imperative that we think clearly on this subject. But we cannot do so if the facts are veiled. It is for this reason that I write now.

Almost the very afternoon I arrived in Washington for our Committee's first hearings I was briefed on the subject of Palestine. Loy W. Henderson, chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the State Department, took me aside, and observed, "Mr. Crum, one fact faces both the United States and Great Britain: That is the Soviet Union. It would be wise to bear that in mind when you consider the Palestine problem."

Sometime later I heard the same view expressed by a representative of the British Foreign Office: British policy was based on the protection of British interests against Russia and it should be to our advantage to fall in line with that policy.

This viewpoint was iterated when we embarked on the Queen Elizabeth for Europe. Climbing the stairs to the sun deck to attend our first shipboard meeting, I was chatting with Evan Wilson, of the Near Eastern desk of the State Department and chief of the American experts assigned to us. "If your Committee reaches a decision on Palestine which could be interpreted as too favorable to the Jews," he was saying, "an aroused Arab world may turn to the Soviet Union for support. The Committee must consider that seriously."

I turned to him. "If your words reflect the position of the State Department," I said, "how can you square that with all the assurances this government and the British Labor party have made to the Jews? Or does anyone know the real position of the State Department?"

Wilson looked at me quizzically. "The Department can't always make its confidential records public," he said. "But I can tell you that our concern is shared both by the British Foreign and Colonial Offices!"

I had a chance to read some of those confidential records on our third day out. I was handed a document marked "Contents of file of

*(Continued on page 88)*

**Despite top-level battling, Arabs and Jews live peacefully together when their settlements meet in the desert, the Anglo-American Committee members reported**

EUROPEAN

# CROSSROAD IN PALESTINE

257

Continued from page 17

confidential communication on Palestine supplied by Division of Near Eastern Affairs for use of Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry." It dealt with seventeen items—dispatches, cables, correspondence, memoranda of conversations. This was a resumé of the State Department secret file on Palestine, the existence of which apparently not even President Truman had known.

According to this file, since September 15, 1938, each time a promise was made to American Jewry regarding Palestine, the State Department promptly sent messages to the Arab rulers discounting it and reassuring them, in effect, that regardless of what was said or promised publicly to the Jews, nothing would be done to change the situation in Palestine without consulting the Arabs. (When I charged last summer that the middle levels of the State Department had sabotaged President Truman's Palestine policy, Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson denied my charges. I challenged him then to make public the communications in this secret file. To this writing, Mr. Acheson has remained silent.)

It was a sorry and bitter record for an American to read. When I had finished I said, "I think I ought to book passage home as soon as we arrive in Southampton. I don't see that there is any purpose in going on with our work."

Sir John Singleton, the British co-chairman of our Committee of Inquiry, said dryly, "It appears that Great Britain is not the only power who promises the same thing to two different groups."

My reading of the record recalled to me the promises which the Jews had been given throughout the years of the Roosevelt Administration. Two of them stood out: The first was the Democratic party plank adopted at the 1944 convention in Chicago, reading, "We favor the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

### A Personal Pledge from F.D.R.

The other was President Roosevelt's letter in October, 1944, to Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, which was to be read before the convention of the Zionist Organization of America. In his letter the President not only reiterated the plank of his party, but also committed himself personally as follows: "Efforts will be made to find appropriate ways and means of effectuating this policy as soon as practicable. I know how long and ardently the Jewish people have worked and prayed for the establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth. I am convinced that the American people give their support to this aim, and if re-elected I shall help to bring about its realization."

I remembered, too, President Roosevelt's statement, made after his Red Sea visit with Ibn-Saud, and less than a month before his death, in which he reaffirmed his pro-Zionist stand. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the veteran Zionist leader, was authorized to quote him: "I made my position on Zionism clear in October. That position I have not changed and shall continue to seek to bring about its earliest realization."

But the State Department record presented a very different picture. Here, for example, was proof that when the Iraq prime minister questioned the authenticity of the statement quoted by Dr. Wise, he received a secret cable from the State Department assuring him that the statement "referred to possible action at some future date," and adding that when President Roosevelt wrote his letter to Senator Wagner he was "of course keeping in mind the assurances made to certain Near East governments regarding consultations with the Arabs."

The chronological story was as follows: On May 26, 1943, a highly confidential note to King Ibn-Saud from us asserted that no decision affecting the basic situation in Palestine would be reached "without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews." On October 26, 1943, in a secret cable to the acting foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, the U.S. took the position that "we sympathize with the aspirations of the people of the Near East to attain full independence and strengthen the ties between them."

While this message may have been designed to offset the pro-Axis broadcasts then being made from Berlin by the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem,* it certainly encouraged the Arabs at this critical moment to believe the United States might repudiate the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate for Palestine.

### Secret Messages to the Arabs

From time to time, as American Jewry obtained Congressional support, our State Department—on February 24, 1944, again on March 4, 1944, and on March 28, 1944—reassured Cairo, Yemen, Bagdad, Beyrouth, Damascus and Jidda by secret diplomatic cablegram that President Roosevelt's views remain unchanged and there would be no decision without consultation with the Arabs.

Then came Dr. Wise's statement of the President's position. This was followed not only by the reassuring message cited above to the Iraq prime minister, but by similar messages to King Ibn-Saud of Saudi Arabia, the regent of Iraq, the prime minister of Lebanon, the emir of Trans-Jordan, and the prime minister of Egypt. The only part of this correspondence made public so far is the now-famous exchange between Ibn-Saud and President Roosevelt in March and April of 1945.

Similar messages were sent by the State Department under President Truman's Administration. On August 16, 1945, President Truman revealed that he had discussed Palestine with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Attlee at Potsdam, and that they wanted to allow as many Jews into Palestine as possible. But shortly after, on October 23d, in a confidential cable to Bagdad, Cairo, Damascus, Beyrouth and Jidda, the State Department explained this away by asserting that President Truman and the prime ministers "engaged in exploratory correspondence on this subject and naturally mentioned Palestine as one of the havens for homeless Jews, but there has been no change in this government's previously announced attitude on Palestine." On November 15, 1945, another similar reassurance was given to the Arab world.

No doubt those who drafted these dispatches to the Arabs believed themselves astute. I can think of no more perfect illustration of the danger of power politics and secret diplomacy than this "secret file." It exists in our State Department. Its counterpart undoubtedly exists in the British Foreign Office. Many are apt to say that open covenants openly arrived at are not practical. But the results of British and Amer-

**The Mufti reached the high point of his exhortations to the Arabs on March 4, 1944, when the United States Monitoring Service heard him broadcast to the world: "Arabs! Rise as one and fight for your sacred rights. Kill the Jews wherever you find them. This pleases God, history, and religion. This saves your honor. God is with you."*

ican policy in the Middle East, based upon this cynical belief that one can be all things to all people, has only been to alienate both Jews and Arabs and to bring about among the small peoples of the world a profound disillusionment with the great democratic powers.

The attitude of some of the British members of the Committee of Inquiry to these disclosures was painful to me. Sir Frederick Leggett, a noted Labor conciliator and a friend of Ernest Bevin, was almost amused. Richard Crossman, the brilliant Labor Member of Parliament, said he could not understand the stupidity that would permit us to do a thing like that, "but I must say it pleases me to find the British and the Americans are in the same boat."

Sir John Singleton, our British co-chairman, consoled me. In his stateroom he explained matters. "Really, the Jews are not the most important factor at all," he said. "The important thing is Anglo-American co-operation. Since these promises of yours have put both nations in the dock together, it only serves to bring us closer in the world ahead."

As for the reaction of the Americans on the Committee, I think I was more deeply depressed than any of them. Dr. James G. McDonald, Honorary Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, was a veteran in the diplomatic business, as was Ambassador William C. Phillips. I am afraid neither of them was very surprised. Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., of the Fifth Circuit Court, Houston, Texas, who was the American co-chairman of the Committee, was most displeased, but felt that as agents of President Truman we should not consider ourselves bound by the State Department records. Frank W. Buxton, then editor of the Boston Herald, a Republican and former Willkie man, put the best possible face on it. He said, "In spite of all the correspondence, we'll call the shots as we see them."

I sought to get a clarification of the British point of view on Palestine from Harold Beeley, a member of the British Foreign Office who had been assigned to the Committee as a Near East expert. One evening in the ship's lounge he explained his views to Buxton and me. The Palestine issue, Beeley said, must be seen in the framework of strong Soviet expansionism. The Russians planned to move down into the Middle East. The United States, therefore, would do well to join Britain in establishing a *cordon sanitaire* of Arab states. If Palestine were declared an Arab state, it would be a strong link in this chain.

Beeley was frankly pro-Arab. He had tremendous influence with the British committee members. The impression I had been given was that our experts were to be neutral on the Palestine question. We were a committee of inquiry, charged to find the facts; surely we should be able to turn to our experts for advice. Yet, if the British brought a pro-Arab adviser, we were not guiltless either.

Among the letters I carried aboard the Queen Elizabeth was one from a Washington newspaperman. He had enclosed a newspaper clipping reporting a speech in which one of our American experts, an authority on Semitic languages, had ascribed Palestine's troubles to the "misguided efforts of the Zionist movement to secure political control of the country for the Jews." The note that accompanied the clipping concluded, "You wouldn't say the cards are being stacked, would you?"

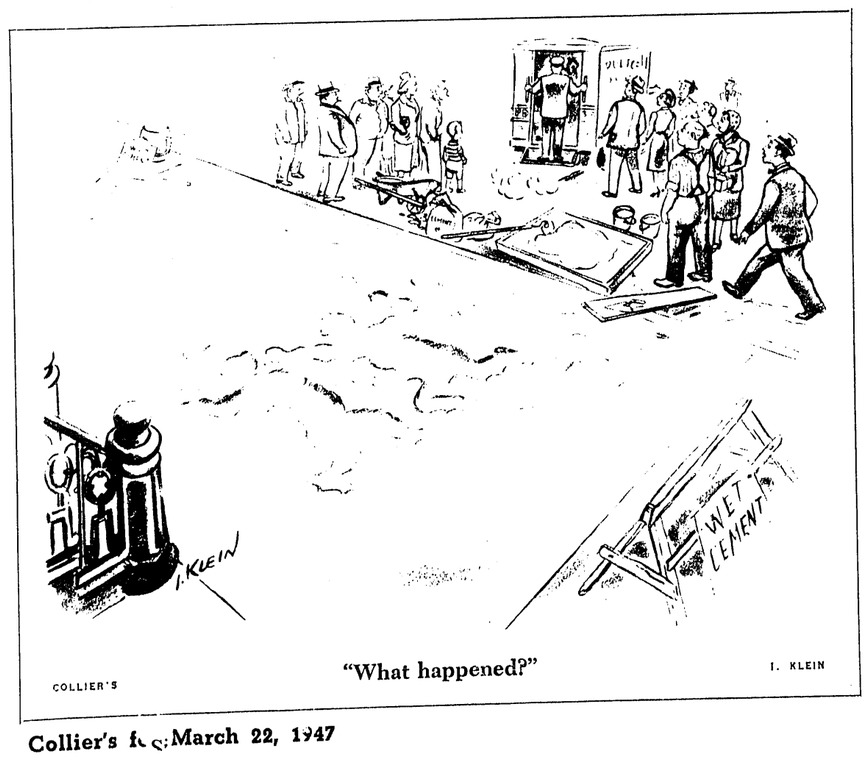
### Surveillance on Shipboard

Once in London, I felt for the first time the strange sensation of being watched. I do not say that I was being trailed day and night. But aboard the Queen Elizabeth I had been told that it was not wise to send confidential messages over the ship's radio to Washington. Beeley was in charge of our arrangements in London and when we arrived I discovered that I was to share a room in the Hyde Park Hotel with one of my British colleagues. It seemed reasonable to suppose that members of governmental committees might have rooms of their own. I was keeping a diary, making and receiving many personal telephone calls, and I preferred privacy. I broached the subject a number of times, and on the third day I was given a room of my own.

Nonetheless a British member of the Committee cautioned me to be careful to whom I spoke and particularly to choose my words when I was on the telephone. I took this as a pleasant way of letting me know that my conversations were being tapped, that we were under some form of surveillance. I was to be aware of this curious sense of espionage throughout the course of our investigation in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, where finally whoever was opening my letters did not trouble to reseal them.

One afternoon I returned to the London offices of the Committee to find George Wadsworth, our minister to Lebanon, closeted with one of the American members. I was interested to know what an American diplomat, stationed at Beyrouth, was doing in London. He had come to us, it developed, as an emis-

*(Continued on page 90)*




**Collier's for March 22, 1947**

ican policy in the Middle East, based upon this cynical belief that one can be all things to all people, has only been to alienate both Jews and Arabs and to bring about among the small peoples of the world a profound disillusionment with the great democratic powers.

The attitude of some of the British members of the Committee of Inquiry to these disclosures was painful to me. Sir Frederick Leggett, a noted Labor conciliator and a friend of Ernest Bevin, was almost amused. Richard Crossman, the brilliant Labor Member of Parliament, said he could not understand the stupidity that would permit us to do a thing like that, "but I must say it pleases me to find the British and the Americans are in the same boat."

Sir John Singleton, our British co-chairman, consoled me. In his stateroom he explained matters. "Really, the Jews are not the most important factor at all," he said. "The important thing is Anglo-American co-operation. Since these promises of yours have put both nations in the dock together, it only serves to bring us closer in the world ahead."

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the greatness of the position of Ibn-Saud, but silent on the question of justice and legality.

I had no further questions to ask of Reid, but I could have wished that someone else had appeared as their spokesman. As I left this session of the hearings I came upon Harold Laski, the theoretician of British Socialism. I checked with him on Reid's statement that the Palestine pledges were vague and hurried.

Laski denied this emphatically. "Far from hurried," he said. "The Palestine plank was carefully studied for several years, I can tell you, and it represented the mature opinion of Labor party members. I regard it as absolutely binding on the party."

I myself had the opportunity to see a promise made and broken in the course of the next few weeks. While in London, Foreign Minister Bevin tendered our Committee a luncheon. He spoke frankly to us. The British government would take our counsel. "We will accept your recommendations," he declared.

I have since charged publicly that Mr. Bevin made this promise and the only reply to date is that the British Foreign Office "has no record" of it.

### Bevin and Attlee Criticized

I may say that I never dreamed that when we finally produced our report urging that 100,000 Jewish displaced persons from Europe be permitted to enter Palestine immediately, our entire report would be discarded by Mr. Bevin and Mr. Attlee. Here, after all, were the unanimous recommendations of a joint commission of investigation representing two great nations and set up at the invitation of the British government.

Yet, I suppose I should have suspected that there was more truth than fiction in Beeley's casual observation toward the end of our stay in Lausanne, Switzerland, where we wrote our report. He made it with a twinkle in his eye—an offhand remark—"Well, after all, we certainly won't implement any such program as this."

And I remember Sir John Singleton's repeated warning with a hesitant cough and clearing of throat, "You know, Crum, these are only recommendations."

Yes, they were only recommendations, but they were made in good faith and in the belief that governments base their acts on decency and morality. Our Committee had gone through the crowded displaced persons' camps in Germany, Austria and Italy. We had seen the unspeakable conditions in Poland. We had heard the testimony of competent Jewish, Christian and Arab witnesses. We had studied Arab-Jewish relationships on the spot in Palestine, and had realized that the political conflicts on high levels did not affect the relations between the men on the street.

We had conferred with British military authorities in Cairo and Jerusalem, and we had been assured that it was feasible to allow 100,000 Jewish refugees into Palestine, that the repercussions likely on the part of the Arab world were highly exaggerated and no great trouble was anticipated; and it was our unanimous opinion that it would be consonant both with human decency and the best interests of the peoples of all the Middle East to make this recommendation. Our report was filed with President Truman, who endorsed it. He said there was no reason for the British to delay further the issuance of these 100,000 certificates.

Every newspaper reader knows the bitterness and disorder that have followed. Unrest in Palestine is part of the troubled pattern of the entire Middle East, and it is to our own interest as a nation to work out democratic policy which will keep that area from being a springboard to new wars.

I am convinced that the free development of the Jewish community of Palestine is the key to the democratization of the Middle East. We must support that program whose wider implications were first seen by the great statesmen who framed the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate for Palestine. If Britain now does not have the vision, the strength, to take the path to tomorrow rather than that to yesterday, we must point the way for her. She needs our help. Her burdens are many. For our own protection and hers, we must contribute our thought and our energy to that end.

THE END

216

1947

# E

PALESTINE

E 2600

26 MAR

259

| | |
|---|---|
| Registry Number | E2600/46/31. |
| FROM | Chancery |
| | Washington |
| No. | |
| Dated | 19 Mar 1947 |
| Received in Registry | 26 - |

"Behind the Silk Curtain".

Transmits copy of letter from Embassy to [illegible] & enclosing [illegible] letter of 27 in which they asked for copy of Bartley Crum's forthcoming book 'Behind the Silk Curtain' here & enclosing reply of 38 stating that book is not to be published until April 8 but enclosing excerpt from same appearing in [illegible] magazine.

**Last Paper.**

(2570)

**References.**

28

*(Print.)*

*(How disposed of.)*

to C.O.

April 1

*(Minutes.)*

Copy to C.O.

N.A. Dept. 1/4

E

H.B. 26/3

(Action completed.)

G.E.M. 10/4

(Index.)

**Next Paper.**

2627

F 2603/

260

26

*Forwarded with the Compliments*

*of the British Embassy,*

*Washington, D. C.*

Eastern Department,

Foreign Office,

London, S.W.1. 29th March 1947

British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

19th March 1947

261

Ref: 823/3/47

Dear Secretariat,

In his telegram No. 47 of 11th March the High Commissioner asked for a copy by the quickest route of Mr. Bartley Crum's forthcoming book entitled "Behind the Silk Curtain". In his reply (our telegram No. 38 of 13th March), the Ambassador stated that this book was not to be published in the United States until 8th April. An excerpt from the book has, however, appeared in the 22nd March issue of Collier's Magazine and we enclose a copy of this article. As stated in our telegram, we shall try to obtain an advance copy of the book itself, but in the meantime we hope that the enclosed article will be of some assistance to you.

We are sending a copy of this letter to the Eastern Department of the Foreign Office.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

Secretariat,
Office of the High Commissioner,
Jerusalem.

262

CYPHER (O.T.P.)

Telegram No. 38

of 13th March 1947

From: Lord Inverchapel

To: High Commissioner Jerusalem

Desp: 4.30 p.m. 13th March 1947

CHANCERY (No)
DISTRIBUTION

Chancery - Action
Spares (2)
H. E.
Sir J. Balfour
W. D. Allen
D. D. Maclean
Sir J. Magowan

Plus

Mr. Bromley

SECRET.

Your telegram No. 47 /of 11th March/.

Bartley Crum's book "Behind the Silk Curtain".

I am informed that book is not to be published here until 8th April. Publishers are Simon & Shuster. We will try to obtain advance copy and send it to you by air bag via London.

14792:WDA:TEB:CNO

CYPHER OTP

263

Telegram No. 47
of March 11, 1947

From: High Commissioner, Jerusalem
To: Lord Inverchapel
Desp: 1.30 p.m. March 11, 1947
Recd: 10.30 a.m. March 11, 1947

CHANCERY (No)
DISTRIBUTION

Chancery - Action
Spares (2)
H. E.
Sir John Balfour
W. D. Allen
D. D. Maclean
Sir John Magowan

SECRET

Local book sellers plan to put on the Palestine market for sale in April Bartley Crum's book Behind the Silk Curtain.

It seems possible that this work will contain matter rendering its circulation undesirable in this country.

2. Grateful if you will send me a copy by quickest route.

Ends.

29339:CNO

U3

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 2538

24 MAR - 264

Registry Number } E2538/46/31.

TELEGRAM FROM

No. Lord Inverchapel.

Washington

Dated

Received in Registry } 1741.

21 MAR 1947

24 - -

Palestine and United Nations.

R/EN 7.0. of 2720 (E 2482/46/31) Hall's
report reply enabled Washington to explain
fully to State Dept. views of HMG on
questions raised by Mr Acheson. It emerged
that State Dept are reluctant to abandon
idea of a special assembly to set up ad hoc
committee.

Last Paper.

2495

References.

(Minutes.)

Tel. to Washington

H. Beeley 24/3

Draft submitted by Sir O. Sargent.

H.B. 26/3

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

25/3/47

(Index.)

26/3/47

Next Paper.

E2566

32003 F.O.P.

265

E 2573/2/31

24 Mar

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

CYPHER/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel
No 1741
21st March 1947

D. 9.55. p.m. 21st March 1947

R. 4.50 a.m. 22nd March 1947

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York.

H H H H

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

E 2482/2/31

Your telegram No 2720: Palestine and the United Nations.

Your prompt and helpful reply enabled us to explain fully to the State Department the views of His Majesty's Government on the questions raised by Mr. Acheson.

2. It emerged that the State Department are reluctant to abandon the idea of a special assembly to set up the ad hoc committee. They have indications that the Arabs might challenge in the September assembly the authority of an ad hoc committee set up by the Secretary General and are most anxious that the committee should start its work with full assembly approval and not be open to subsequent challenge and dispute. They hope too that it might be possible to overcome the dangers mentioned in paragraph 4 of your telegram 2669 and foreseen also by Mr. Hershel Johnson ( United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram 876 to you. They suggest for instance that by winning over privately sufficient Delegates before the special assembly meets, and by suitably framing its agenda, it should be possible to ensure that discussion would in fact be limited to the Establishment of the proposed committee and to its terms of reference. They propose to consult Senator Austin, now in Washington, about this and possibly to discuss it also with Secretary General of United Nations.

3. It was apparent that the State Department's thoughts are still equally fluid on the scope of the ad hoc committee's work. They feared that if the committee were to limit itself to the task outlined in your telegram 2720 paragraph 2(c), the assembly might, when it came to consider the report, waste much time in

/ Procedural

procedural discussions, for instance on question whether matter was one for committee one or for committee four, and so forth. They recognised on the other hand the danger that if the ad hoc committee were authorised to make recommendations and were to go to Palestine for this work, it might, as a small body be rather easily influenced in one direction or another and might make proposals which we should regret but find it difficult to reverse in the assembly.

4. They had likewise no definite views on committee's composition but mentioned the possibility of its being composed entirely of "Neutrals", the Big Five being excluded. They also mentioned the possibility of a committee composed of representatives of all the members of the Security, Trusteeship and Economic and Social Councils but did not press the idea when we referred to the obvious drawbacks, especially presence of Arab representatives.

5. Unfortunately the American attitude is as you see still very uncertain on a number of points. We emphasised again the great importance which you and the Secretary of State attach to a rapid decision on the next step and urged them, if they still found they could not go along with proposal for an ad hoc committee, at least to produce speedily some positive counter proposal which would enable work to begin without delay. A further discussion is to be held with us next week after the State Department have consulted Senator Austin on the suggestion mentioned in penultimate sentence of paragraph 2 above and I should be glad to know what your views on this are.

Registry No.

~~Top Secret.~~
Secret.
~~Confidential.~~
~~Restricted.~~
~~Open~~

*Draft.*

OUT FILE

*F. O.,*

194 .

*Despatched* *M.* 257

Immediate SECRET

Your telegram no. 1741
[Palestine and the United Nations]

We agree that, while there can be no guarantee that a special Assembly ~~it~~ would not over-run its agenda, there is a reasonable chance of preventing it. At any rate we are ready to try this procedure.

2. We are not fully informed here about the Arab point of view. As we understand it, they would object to a Committee whether it was appointed by the Secretary General

*Telegram.*

No. Washington 2850

(Date)

*Repeat to :—*

U.K. Del. New York

R.124.3

U.N. Dept.

~~*En Clair.*~~
~~*Code.*~~
*Cypher.*

*Distribution :—*

World Sig.

H.B.24/13

*Copies to :—*

Sir. O. Sargent.

R.V.M. 24.3

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

general or by a special Assembly.
This objection appears to arise
from (a) the proposed exclusion
of any representative of the Arab
States and (b) the suggestion
that the Committee should be
empowered to make recommendations.
This is perhaps relevant to your
paragraph 3.

OUT FILE

269

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Secret

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No. 2850 D. 10.10 p.m. 24th March 1947

24th March 1947
Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York No. 964

C C C C C C

IMMEDIATE
SECRET

Your telegram No. 1741 [Palestine and the United Nations].

We agree that while there can be no guarantee that a special Assembly would not over-run its agenda, there is a reasonable chance of preventing it. At any rate we are ready to try this procedure.

2. We are not fully informed here about the Arab point of view. As we understand it, they would object to a Committee whether it was appointed by the Secretary General or by a special Assembly. Their objection appears to arise from (a) the proposed exclusion of any representative of the Arab States, and (b) the suggestion that the Committee should be empowered to make recommendations. This is perhaps relevant to your paragraph 3.

210

# E

PALESTINE

E 2491 | 270

22 MAR

1947

Registry Number } E2491/46/31.

**FROM** P.Q.

*No.* Mr Manningham-

*Dated* Buller.

*Received in Registry* } 19 Mar 1947
21 –

Casualties in Palestine.

Mr M. Buller. asked Secy total number of casualties in Palestine in 1946, arising from terrorism, illegal immigration, actions of Arabs etc. Mr Creech Jones referred member to full answer he gave to question on Feb 4.

(*Minutes.*)

HB. 22/3

**Last Paper.**

2482

**References.**

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

(Action completed.)

RM 24/3

(Index.)

26/6/47

**Next Paper.**

2492

32003 F.O.P

EASTERN E E.G

271

## Parliamentary Question

✻ 75. Mr. Manningham-Buller,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he will state the total number of casualties in Palestine in 1946 arising from terrorism, illegal immigration, resistance to searches, &c.; the number killed and the number wounded in the following categories: British forces, Palestine police, British civilians, Arab civilians, Jewish civilians, Jewish terrorists, armed Jews and armed Arabs. [*Wednesday* 19*th March.*]

4

F.O. ARE [illegible] ADVISE.

ANSWERED [illegible]
REPLY [illegible]

E 2401
22 MAR

### Casualties

94. **Mr. Manningham-Buller** asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the total number of casualties in Palestine in 1946 arising from terrorism, illegal immigration, resistance to searches, etc.; the number killed and the number wounded in the following categories: British forces, Palestine police, British civilians, Arab civilians, Jewish civilians, Jewish terrorists, armed Jews and armed Arabs.

**Mr. Creech Jones:** I would refer the hon. Member to the full answer I gave to a Question on this subject by the hon. Member for Abingdon (Sir R. Glyn) on 4th February. To this I can only add that I am unable to distinguish, for this purpose, between the different categories of Jews mentioned in the Question.

(83)

211

1947

# E

PALESTINE

E 2402

22 MAR 272

Registry Number E 2402/66/31

FROM P.O.

No. 11 Mr Cunningham-Butler.

Dated

Received in Registry 19 Mar 1947 22

Jewish Immigrants

M. Cunningham-Butler asked if it will state number of Jews to whom Immigration certificates were granted admitting them to Palestine in 1946 and number Jews readmitted who had been detained as a result of seeking to enter country illegally. Mr Creech Jones confirmed grant of 19,500 (including 1,500 - unused quota 1946-1947) of whom 11,976 illegally admitted illegal entry.

(Minutes.)

#13. 22)
13

**Last Paper.**

2491

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

**Next Paper.**

2495

32003 F.O.P

EASTERN

E

273

## Parliamentary Question

* 74. Mr. Manningham-Buller,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he will state the number of Jews to whom immigration certificates were granted admitting them to Palestine in 1946; and the number of Jews so admitted who had been detained as a result of seeking to enter the country illegally. [*Wednesday 19th March.*]

Answer

F.O. ASKED TO ADVISE.

ANSWERED 25 MAR 1947
REPLY ATTACHED.

E 2[illegible]
27 [illegible]

(83)

### Immigration Certificates

93. **Mr. Manningham-Buller** asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the number of Jews to whom immigration certificates were granted admitting them to Palestine in 1946; and the number of Jews so admitted who had been detained as a result of seeking to enter the country illegally.

**Mr. Creech Jones:** During 1946 immigration certificates were granted to 19,500 Jews (including 1,500 in respect of quota periods falling in 1945 and 1947), of whom 11,976 had attempted to enter the country as illegal immigrants.

212

# E

1947

E 2495
22 Jan 47 274

Registry Number } E2495/46/31
FROM P.R.
No. Ct Santo Tuyo
Dated
Received in Registry } 19 Nov 1946
22

Canal (Mediterranean - Gulf of Akaba)
Ct Tuyo. asks whether consideration to be given to construction of canal from Med. to Gulf of Akaba, running entirely through British Mandated territory. Mr Beeley Tour no. of the natural obstacles between Med. and Akaba are not to make construction of canal impracticable.

Last Paper.
2492

(Minutes.)

H.B. 22/1/3

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)
Ed 24/1

(Index.)
26/6/48

Next Paper.
2538

32003 F.O.P

EASTERN

enter Cm 13/3

## Parliamentary Question

* 98. Dr. Santo Jeger,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether consideration has been given to the construction of a canal from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Akaba, passing entirely through present British mandated territory. [*Wednesday 19th March.*]

Lab

Sh. Pancras.

275

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE.

ANSWERED 25 MAR 1947
REPLY ATTACHED.

E 2405
22 MAR

### CANAL (MEDITERRANEAN—GULF OF AKABA)

92. **Dr. Jeger** asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether consideration has been given to the construction of a canal from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Akaba, passing entirely through present British mandated territory.

**Mr. Creech Jones:** No, Sir. The natural obstacles betwen the Mediterranean and Akaba are such as to make the construction of a canal between them quite impracticable.

(844)

209

E

E 2482

21 27

Registry Number E2482/46/31.

**TELEGRAM FROM** Lord Inverchapel

No. Washington 1718

Dated 20, Mar 1947

Received in Registry 21 - -

Palestine and United Nations.

Refers Moscow tel 75 (E2397/46/31) Has had preliminary talk with Acheson and Henderson, in which former raised number of points on which U.S. Govt. wanted information. It was clear that they had by no means yet decided upon the course they would wish to be followed. Gives list of questions. Asks for guidance and reply.

**Last Paper.** 2481

**References.**

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Tel. W'ton. 2720 21 Mar

Rptd. U.K. Del, New York. 924

(Minutes.)

Tel. to W'ton.

21/3

(Action completed.) 24/3

(Index.) 26/4/48

**Next Paper.** E2491

32003 F.O.P.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION

271

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel
No. 1718

D. 10.45 p.m. 20th March, 1947.
R. 5.50 a.m. 21st March, 1947.

20th March, 1947.

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York.

E 2402

BLEDDIAN

SECRET

LIGHT

21 Mar.

United Kingdom Delegation Moscow telegram No. 95 to you Palestine and The United Nations.

I have had preliminary discussion with Acheson and Henderson in which the former raised a number of points on which the United States Government wished information. It was clear that they had by no means yet decided upon the course they would wish to be followed.

2. When I spoke on the basis of paragraph 1 of your telegram No. 56 to United Kingdom Delegation Moscow Acheson said that the United States Government still had no clear idea of the part which His Majesty's Government wished the United Nations to play. He also asked what precisely was the problem to be submitted to the General Assembly. Was it aimed at a change in the terms of the Mandate? Would we wish at all costs to relinquish the Mandate? Ought we not to make a formal communication concerning our proposal to The Secretary-General.

3. Henderson said that they wished to thrash the whole problem out a little further in the State Department and probably with us too. We have urged the importance of speed and have now been asked to come to a meeting at the working level on the afternoon of March 21st. We have since received your telegram No. 2369 and as seen from here we are in a position to give the following answers to Acheson's questions. Although we have not explained to the United States Government in writing our requirements from the United Nations these are made clear in the penultimate paragraph of the Secretary of State's statement to the House of Commons of February 18th (your telegram No. 1570 paragraph 8), of which a copy was given to the State Department at the time. It follows from that statement that the United Nations might recommend some change in the Mandate, but we are not aiming at this or at any other particular solution. It is up to the United Nations to decide. We do not wish at all costs to relinquish the Mandate but we cannot be responsible for a trusteeship, the terms of which might involve us in the use of military force (your telegram No. 55 to United Kingdom Delegation Moscow paragraph 5, and United Kingdom Delegation Moscow telegram No. 96 to you paragraph 4). We do propose to make a formal statement

/to the

to The Secretary-General concerning our proposal. (your telegram No. 681 and No. 682 to United Kingdom Delegation New York paragraph 1, and United Kingdom Delegation Moscow telegram No. 96 to you paragraph 1).

4. We should, however, be grateful for early guidance (to reach us if at all possible by twelve noon Washington time on March 21st) on the following points:

(a) May we inform the State Department of the gist of the note which His Majesty's Government propose to send to The Secretary-General (your telegram No. 682 to United Kingdom Delegation New York as amended by United Kingdom Delegation Moscow telegram No. 96 to you)?

(B) Are we correct in assuming that His Majesty's Government would wish to continue as the administrating power in Palestine, at any rate for the time being subject to the proposal by the United Nations of a solution which would bring peace to the country.

(C) Had you in mind that an ad hoc committee, if appointed by the Secretary-General, should actually make recommendations for a solution (and if so to whom?) Or do you see grave difficulties because of the precedent which might be set thereby?

(D) May we assume that His Majesty's Government approve of the composition of the ad hoc committee suggested by the Secretary-General in paragraph 8 of United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram to you No. 767? (Acheson in his conversation with me stressed his concern over composition of committee; he felt this question would produce much dangerous argument and that committee would in any event be criticised as "packed").

Registry No.

~~Top Secret~~.
Secret.
~~Confidential~~.
~~Restricted~~.
~~Open~~.

*Draft.*
H.M. Ambassador,
Washington.

*Telegram.*

*No.* 2120

*(Date)* 21st March 47

*Repeat to :—*

U.K. Delegation,
New York.

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OUT FILE 279

*F. O.,*

March 21 1947.

*Despatched* 2.30 *M.*

MOST IMMEDIATE Secret.

Your telegram No. 1718.

We agree in general with the answers to Acheson's questions proposed in your paragraph 3. On the first question, it might be added that the problem is not so much whether the "terms of the Mandate" should be changed as what should be substituted for the Mandate. Presumably there must either be a Trusteeship Agreement which would replace the Mandate or arrangements for the independence of Palestine either as a unitary state or by partition. On the second question, the Secretary of State did not say that we could not be responsible for a trusteeship the terms of which might involve us in the use of military force, but that we could not bind ourselves in advance to accepting such a responsibility. We should therefore ~~like~~ prefer you to speak on the lines of paragraph 3 of our telegram no. 55 to Moscow. ~~to amend your formula as follows~~ "~~We cannot be responsible for a trusteeship the terms of which might involve us in what we should regard as an unjustifiable use of military force~~".

2. Your paragraph 4.

(A) Yes.

(B) H.M.G. would probably be prepared to continue as the administering Power, but their final decision would not be taken until

the/

We read your question as implying that the General Assembly will decide on their recommendations this year. On that assumption,

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the United Nations Assembly had made its recommendations, thus making it clear under what conditions they would have to carry on.

(C) This seems to be a matter for the Secretary-General to decide, but our idea had been that the Committee should prepare for the (at any rate in the first place,) Assembly an analysis of the problem, and a statement of the arguments for and against a limited number of possible solutions, with a view to clarifying the debate in the Assembly. ~~We are inclined to think that the Committee would be well advised not to offer recommendations.~~

(D) ~~We are not altogether happy about the composition which is now proposed for the ad hoc Committee, although~~ We would not make difficulties about ~~this~~ the composition of the ad hoc Committee if general agreement could be reached on the Secretary-General's list. If the United States Government have any better proposal, we hope they will not hesitate to take it up with the Secretary-General.

1193-21/3

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Secret.

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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No.2720
21st March, 1947. D: 4.00 p.m. 21st March, 1947

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York.924.

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MOST IMMEDIATE.

Secret.

Your telegram No.1718.

We agree in general with the answers to Acheson's questions proposed in your paragraph.3. On the first question, it might be added that the problem is not so much whether the "terms of the Mandate" should be changed as what should be substituted for the Mandate. Presumably there must either be a Trusteeship Agreement which would replace the Mandate or arrangements for the independence of Palestine either as a unitary state or by partition. On the second question, the Secretary of State did not say that we could not be responsible for a trusteeship the terms of which might involve us in the use of military force, but that we could not bind ourselves in advance to accepting such a responsibility. We should therefore prefer you to speak on the lines of paragraph 3 of our telegram No.55 to Moscow.

2. Your paragraph 4.

(A) Yes.

(B) We read your question as implying that the General Assembly will decide on their recommendations this year. On that assumption, His Majesty's Government would probably be prepared to continue as the administering Power, but their final decision would not be taken until the United Nations Assembly had made its recommendations, thus making it clear under what conditions they would have to carry on.

(C) This seems to be a matter for the Secretary-General to decide, but our idea had been that the Committee should, at any rate in the first place, prepare for the Assembly an analysis of the problem, and a statement of the arguments for and against a limited number of possible solutions, with a view to clarifying the debate in the Assembly.

/(D)

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END

(D) We would not make difficulties about the composition of the ad hoc Committee if general agreement could be reached on the Secretary-General's list. If the United States Government have any better proposal, we hope they will not hesitate to take it up with the Secretary-General.